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RETRENCHMENT—SHALL IT BE CARRIED FARTHER?

A STATEMENT appeared in the *Missionary Herald* for January, in regard to the appropriations of the American Board for the year 1862. It is due to the patrons of the Board that they should be made acquainted, as far as may be, not only with the action of the Prudential Committee in this matter, but with the reasons for such action; with the wants of the missions, the efforts of missionaries to reduce expenses, the sacrifice at which such efforts are made, and the apparent impossibility of going farther, in the way of retrenchment, without serious loss. Letters received at the Missionary House, within a short time, from different missions, shed light upon these matters. Several of these letters are from Syria. One from Mr. Ford will be found in another portion of this number of the *Herald*. Mr. Bliss wrote earlier, in September, and others have written, respecting the action of the mission in reducing expenses for the latter part of the year 1861, and in preparing estimates upon which the Prudential Committee might act in making their appropriations for 1862. A letter from the Missionary House, respecting the state of affairs in the United States, the financial prospects of the Board, and the necessity for rigid economy, (written in the summer, when the Prudential Committee and others anticipated a much greater deficiency in the receipts of last year than was ultimately realized,) had just been received when the mission held its meeting. Other intelligence from America, also, had served to alarm the missionaries, and the intention and wishes of the Prudential Committee were somewhat misapprehended. The appropriations, which have since been made, were based mainly upon estimates previously forwarded, and not upon those made out by the mission on the occasion now referred to. The schools have not been broken up by the Committee, nor have other operations been so paralyzed for the year to come, as they were for a time by the action of the mission. Yet the extracts now given from letters serve none the less to show the spirit of our missionary brethren, the wants of the mission, and the necessity

which impelled the Committee to make appropriations going somewhat beyond estimates which were furnished under such circumstances. Mr. Bliss, after mentioning the receipt of the letter from Boston, says :

“Immediate measures were taken for assembling the mission, that we might discharge, to the best of our ability, the painful duty laid upon us, of reducing our expenses for the remainder of the present year, and our estimate for 1862, to the lowest rate ‘consistent with the safety of the enterprise.’ The day just spent in these labors has been the darkest day in the history of our mission ; and nothing but the conviction that the all-wise God of missions has permitted these sad calamities, and can and will render them subservient to the ultimate triumph of his cause, could have enabled us to cut off one after another of our long cherished and most necessary operations, without yielding to utter despair. The result of our deliberations has been a reduction in the amount appropriated for the current year (1861) of about 55,000 piasters, (or about \$2,300,) and a corresponding reduction in our estimates for the coming year, amounting to 143,325 piasters, (about \$6,000.)

“These are the reductions *in piasters*, but who shall estimate the diminution involved therein of efficiency, health and hope ; and, humanly speaking, of the number of precious souls we might have expected to benefit for eternity ! And be it remembered, the estimates from which these reductions have been made were themselves the result of serious retrenchments from our ordinary standard of expenditure, and still more from a just standard of efficient outlay.

“Thus reduced to the lowest extremity of impoverishment consistent with our *continued existence* as a mission, we look to God for aid in our distress ; not without hope that he will accompany these trials with a more abundant outpouring of his Holy Spirit, and make these disastrous retrenchments the means of ultimate success. Nor do we forget how deeply these and similar trials are affecting our brethren at the Missionary House, and throughout our beloved Zion at home. The remembrance of what you all suffer nerves us to a more cheerful endurance, and binds us to you all in bonds of closer sympathy. And may the great Captain of our salvation, who was made perfect through suffering, sanctify both to you and to us, and to the whole church, these his mysterious dealings, and for the elect’s sake, shorten the fiery trial.”

A month later, October 18, Mr. Jessup wrote :

“We are beginning to feel something of the bitter effects of retrenchment. The suspension of our schools is throwing the youth of Syria quite out of our reach and beyond our influence. We can still reach the people through the press and the pulpit, and visit them, to some extent, at their homes ; but even the press is being shorn of its strength in the want of means to re-print important books, and it is remarkable how much stronger is our hold upon those whose children are daily brought under Protestant instruction than upon others. The suspension of Abeih seminary has obliged even Protestant parents to send their sons to Jesuit schools. \* \*

“The effect of this sad movement backwards is not only depressing to the minds of those laboring in the field, but is really disastrous to the cause of Christ in this land. The future hope of Protestantism here rests very much with the sons of Protestants, and if they are driven to the halls of Jesuit colleges for their education, where shall we look for native helpers and teachers in the future ?

“The reduction of nearly six thousand dollars in our estimates for 1862 was made as a necessity, and our hearts bleed as we think of the future. As things are now, and will be when we are actually reduced to that limit, I see not how we can hold up under it much longer. Without reinforcements, the life of the mission itself will be imperiled.”

The latter part of Mr. Ford's letter, already mentioned as to be found in this number of the Herald, is another testimony from Syria to the same effect. Mr. Hastings, of the Ceylon mission, wrote October 11, also referring to the receipt of a letter from the Missionary House, and to a meeting of the mission to consider the same subject. He says :

“The whole day was spent in considering how we could retrench with the least injury to our work, so as to relieve the treasury of the Board as much as possible. In looking over our field, we were not able to decide upon any reductions beyond what we had already made, which would materially relieve, unless we should give up some departments of our labor or abandon some of our stations. This we are very loth to do. It seems to us that we have already reduced our work as far as possible without serious loss. During the whole year, we have guarded against increasing expenses, and in some departments have endeavored to reduce our operations. But finding a necessity laid upon us to do something, we resolved, as a first step, to dismiss eight of our school teachers now, and make an appeal at once to natives and Europeans, for aid to carry on our operations without farther reduction.

“We deeply sympathize with the Prudential Committee in this time of trial, and shall in every possible way endeavor to relieve them of a part of their burdens. We do not feel discouraged, or inclined to relax our efforts. It may be our Father has a richer blessing in store for us than we have yet received.”

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### THE BENEVOLENT SPIRIT EXTENDING.

THE very interesting movements recently reported among native Christians connected with the Nestorian and the Madura missions have been properly spoken of as *revivals* of benevolence, using the word revival in what may be called its technical sense. In both instances, the feeling exhibited was believed to be brought about by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, quickening love to Christ and to his cause. And it cannot be doubted that *such* revivals are greatly needed throughout the Christian world. Certainly Christianity is a religion of benevolence. Originating in the infinite benevolence of God ; consisting, in no small measure, in the



exercise of benevolence on the part of man ; it is to be carried forward to its glorious consummation, the enlightening and the saving of the world, by the practice of benevolence.

Yet how little of such a spirit is now exhibited by the professed followers of Christ ! How little readiness is exhibited to enter, with earnest zeal and with full consecration, upon efforts to enlighten and to save those for whom Christ has died ! Therefore does the work of missions linger ; therefore does the world still sit in darkness ; therefore is the Redeemer waiting still to see, as he must in the future see, of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied ;—because the mind which was in him is not in his people. And therefore may all Christians well pray that such revivals as have been witnessed among a few Christians, recently brought out of deep darkness in Persia and Southern India, may not only continue there, but be experienced wherever Christ is named.

#### MISSION MEETING AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

Another instance of such quickening in good works, upon missionary ground, is now reported. Statements of the case, more or less full and from several persons, have appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*, from which it was proposed to compile a statement for the Herald ; but a letter received from Mr. Ballantine gives the facts with perhaps sufficient distinctness. It was written on the 8th of November, a few days after the close of the mission meeting in connection with which the movement occurred. The writer says :

“ Our anniversary exercises commenced on Thursday, October 24th, and closed Saturday, the 26th. The Spirit of the Lord was with us, and scenes occurred such as we have never witnessed before. The spirit of consecration to Christ was wonderfully exhibited, and under the influence of that spirit, offerings were made to the Lord far beyond our expectations. He who is able to do ‘ exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think,’ opened the hearts of his people in a wonderful manner, and led them to such views of the love of Christ as they never had before. The amount of the offerings made by the native Christians is not very great, but the spirit with which they gave was admirable, and gives us the liveliest hope respecting the activity and benevolence of these native churches in future.

“ It should be remarked, that the principal agency in stirring up the minds of Christians here was that of the native brethren themselves. Vishnoopunt, pastor of the second church, rose in the meeting on the afternoon of Friday, after two or three others had made addresses, and remarked that he had been thinking, for one or two months, that Christians here did not give as they ought to the work of the Lord. At the monthly concert in September, the letter of Deacon Moses, of Oroomiah, was read, giving an account of the liberality of native Christians there ; in October, a letter was read from Mr. Tracy, of Madura, mentioning similar scenes there ; and he felt that we ought to do something here also. After many struggles with his own heart, he had determined to give one month’s salary to the mission, and so saying he placed twenty-five rupees on the table. This moved the native



Christians, and they immediately began to make their offerings to the Lord. I cannot describe the particulars ; you will see them in the published accounts in the *Bombay Guardian*. It is sufficient to say here, that many affecting scenes occurred, and for the greater part of the time, most of the congregation were in tears. At length the time came for closing the meeting, and the people were informed that the next day there would be another opportunity of giving, for those who desired it.

“ Scenes at the meeting on Saturday morning were even more affecting than those on Friday, and there was still more decisive evidence that the whole was the work of the blessed Spirit, warming the hearts of Christians by a view of Christ’s love. A young man rose and said that his dear wife, who was present at the last anniversary, was now gone to be with her Lord, and her gold necklace he had thought of keeping as long as he lived, as a memorial of her ; but now he felt that he had better give it to Christ. He spoke with difficulty, tears running down his cheeks, and strong feeling choking his utterance. The whole assembly was thrilled. Vishnoopunt and Krishnarow then commenced singing a hymn on the sufferings of Christ, set to a native air. It was with difficulty they could restrain themselves sufficiently to sing it to the end. The congregation was very much affected.

“ Among those who had made their offerings were two young men, not Christians, but intimately acquainted with Vishnoopunt and other native converts. They had given, one ten and the other five rupees. Seeing them in the congregation, Vishnoopunt’s feelings were much wrought up, and in an impassioned appeal to sinners, he urged them to fly to Christ, without delay, for salvation. He pointed them to the proof of his love,—to his sufferings in behalf of sinners,—and asked why they rejected him, since if they did so they must perish forever. He seemed to be overwhelmed with a sense of their lost condition, and weeping and sobbing were heard all over the house. Christians and sinners wept together. An excellent young man, belonging to the theological class, was so overcome by his feelings that he could not refrain from crying out aloud ; and when he was removed from his seat, that he might be taken out of the room, he fell down insensible. Taken to a house and placed upon a bed, (when prayer was offered and hymns were sung,) after two or three hours he became more quiet ; and when he came to himself, he said that he never before had such views of his own sinfulness and of the greatness of Christ’s love. Others, who exhibited no external manifestation of feeling, told me afterwards, that they felt their own sinfulness and the preciousness of Christ as they never had before. This was especially true of the members of the theological class. It was this feeling, pervading the congregation on Saturday morning, which made the meeting so peculiarly interesting.

“ On the Sabbath we had our communion season, as well as a noon prayer-meeting. These prayer-meetings were continued through the week, and very deep feeling was manifested in the prayers and addresses of the native brethren. The schools were all dismissed during that week, and the mem-

bers of the theological class were sent out to their different villages, according to previous arrangements. We trust that they will do much good, carrying the same spirit with them wherever they go.

"News of this meeting was sent to Bombay by letter, and one of our young men who has been attending an English school there, for some time past, and who was present at the anniversary here, returned to that city and told all the things he had heard and seen. We have just heard that the native brethren connected with our mission there met together and resolved to give with the same liberality as had been exhibited by their brethren here.

"The whole amount of money and articles given and promised here, was about 500 rupees, and in Bombay, I understand, nearly 300 rupees, while the pledges of the missionaries amount to 700. We feel that God has blessed us indeed, and hope that he will bless us still more, sending down his Spirit upon all our churches."

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### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**WEST AFRICA.**—Mr. Walker, of the Gaboon mission, in a letter dated October 21, mentions some very gratifying incidents. "The first Sabbath in October was our communion season, and a time of some interest to us. Two young men, who had been for some time suspended from the privileges of the church, were restored; giving as much evidence of an humble, repentant spirit, as we expect to find among this people. I might write sheets of commentary on that last sentence, but you may possibly understand it as it is.

"On Saturday, previous to the communion, a company of four men and six women came in from the plantation to speak of their souls and of salvation. I had heard of them, and conversed with some of them, previously. The interview was as satisfactory as a first interview can be. The next day they all came to church, and brought others with them. They remained to the communion service in the afternoon, and for the first time, that I am aware of, the sermon in English was exchanged for a literally extemporaneous sermon in Mpongwe. All seemed intensely interested. The plantation company remained to the third service, which was crowded, and went home in the night. There are two young men, one of them formerly one of our best scholars, who profess to have given their hearts to Christ. The evidence in these cases is as good as we ever have here.

"This is a bare recital of things which encourage our hearts. We feel grateful for a few drops of mercy—for a few things to encourage—and hope for greater things. Pray for us, and ask the friends of Christ and of Africa to pray for us. I do not think that you in America will soon forget the Ethiopian stranger. Our hearts and anxieties turn from Africa to the United States, in these months of tribulation. May God speed the right, the holy and the free."

**SYRIA.**—In a letter dated November 12, Mr. Jessup writes: "The past fortnight has been a period of unprecedented sickness in Beirut. An epidemic fever prevails, and tens of thousands have been prostrated by it. Deaths are few, but the disease is very debilitating. Dr. and Mrs. Van Dyck, Dr. Thomson and two of his daughters, Miss Temple, and my little daughter Anna, have all taken their turns, and not a family in the city has escaped entirely. The weather is hot and trying; the sky is like brass, with not a cloud to be seen; and thus it has been, almost without

change, for more than thirty days. Last Sabbath the English service was suspended for want both of preachers and hearers. Is that ancient and interesting custom of sending reinforcements to missions abandoned? We must have help, or there will soon be need of founding a new mission to Syria."

"Quite an outbreak occurred in Northern Lebanon, near Tripoli, ten days since. It was between Maronites and Greeks, and is supposed to have been instigated by the Turks or the French. Lebanon is full of intrigue, and the new government for the mountains is a mere mockery. But after all, as brother Calhoun says, these things only prove the more clearly man's alienation from God, and the *impossibility of rest where sin is*. May the Lord make bare his arm, and make short work with the atrocious rebellion at home."

WESTERN TURKEY.—Mr. Dodd wrote from Smyrna, November 7, 1861: "I have recently returned from a visit to Aidin, going about half the way by railroad, and dividing the remaining twelve hours between two days. There is gradual progress in that place, but more of encouragement for the future than visible fruit now. The brethren there have an open door before them, with free access to the people, and seem to some extent to realize the privilege and responsibility of their position. My efforts while there were mainly directed to the developing and quickening of this feeling—to lead them to rely on themselves as much as possible, and to feel that *they*, and not *we*, are to evangelize Aidin.

"The most interesting event of the visit was the ordination of the Baron Hagob Hampartsoon, as their pastor. From his first going to Aidin, he and that people have seemed to belong together. Both parties felt that the Lord had joined them to each other, and we gladly recognized and solemnized the union. May the blessing of God rest upon it. The pastor's wife, a native of Magnesia, (near Smyrna,) was one of Mrs. Everett's and Miss Lovell's pupils, and exerts an excellent influence among the females of Aidin. The ordination was an interesting and profitable occasion, solemn and joyful to all concerned.

"Both pastor and people felt, I think, something of their responsibility to be the light of *Aidin*, falsely so called. *Aidin* means *light*; may it become such through the efforts of this little church, and flood all the fertile and populous valley of the Meander with the light of the gospel.

"The church has also come up nobly to the support of the pastor. Though it numbers but two heads of families, besides the pastor, they drew up a subscription paper wherein each church member promises to give a certain sum weekly. It amounts to \$20 a year. The deacon is to collect and pay it to the pastor, and we are only responsible for the balance of his support. The church members in Thyatira have subscribed about the same sum toward their preacher's support."

CENTRAL TURKEY.—Mr. Schneider, of Aintab, made a tour in October to the out-stations Ehresh, Jibbin, and Birijik. At Ehresh, where efforts were commenced more than two years since, though Protestantism has been established, "there appears as yet, little evidence of a deep spiritual work." No one gives *decided* evidence of true conversion, and "there seems to be less of interest in spiritual things than is generally found among Armenians." At Jibbin, a village of about eighty houses, half Mussulman and half Armenian, Mr. S. had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the professed Protestants, and received a very favorable impression of the character of the work among them. The head man appeared like a truly converted person, and Mr. S. was "delighted with his spirit." The Armenians, including their priest, manifested "considerable friendliness towards the truth." "The people," it is said, "are simple-minded and



honest-hearted; and it is no unfounded hope, that ultimately, the whole Armenian population may become Protestant." At Birijik the Protestant congregation often rises to 70 or 80; and "there is a pleasant Sabbath school with about 60 pupils." "One of the licentiates is now moving his family there, with the hope of a settlement as pastor."

MAHRATTAS.—Mr. Ballantine writes from Ahmednuggur: "On the first Sabbath in October, a young man of good caste was baptized by Mr. Vishnoopunt, and received to the second church. There are others of high caste desiring admission."

CYLON.—Semi-annual reports, dated in October, have been received from most of the stations of this mission. Little of special interest seems to have occurred. A few persons had been received by profession to the different churches,—one at Manepy, one at Panditeripo, two at Tillipally, and four at Batticotta. The labors of a Bible colporter, supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society, are spoken of with interest in the reports from Oodoopitty and Manepy. He succeeded better than was expected in selling to the people the whole or portions of the Word of God. Mr. Smith, of Oodoopitty, mentions as a great hinderance to the missionary work, the fact that some of those who were once employed by the mission as catechists have turned back, and "are now in the ranks of the enemy." The people say to those now employed, "You talk very well now, and seem to be on the side of the mission, but we shall soon see you also on our side."

CHINA.—A report of the Canton mission, for the year ending in September last, has been received from Mr. Bonney. It contains little of special interest which has not been noticed in previous communications. "Mrs. Bonney's girls' school, of fifteen scholars, is prosperous," and Mrs. Vrooman has also commenced a school for girls, "which now numbers sixteen day scholars and two boarders." Mr. Bonney "spends half an hour daily in a school of forty boys." Mr. Vrooman has opened another boys' school, small as yet. The room used as Mr. Bonney's chapel, in a central part of the city, "has always been filled, except on rainy days," and "the close attention of many who attend," and "their desire to learn gospel truth," have been encouraging. There have been several applications for baptism, but the evidence of a change of heart has not been such as to warrant the administration of the ordinance. The prospects of the field, it is said, "appear more hopeful than ever." "The name of Jesus, as the Lord and only Savior of men, is becoming widely known; the Word of God is more generally read and respected; and the fear of reading it in the presence of others, and of attending on Christian worship, is diminishing."

Letters from Fuh-chau and Tientsin mention the death of the Emperor of China, and the appointment of his son, a mere boy, (some say five or six, and others nine years of age,) as his successor.

## LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

### Syria Mission.

#### SIDON.

LETTER FROM MR. FORD, OCTOBER  
30, 1861.

THIS communication is worthy of thoughtful and prayerful perusal. It first alludes to an occasion of deep interest, (a fuller account of which, written by Mr. Lyons, has

been furnished for publication in some of our weekly religious papers,) and then speaks of the condition and prospects of Syria, and the urgent necessity for a more vigorous prosecution of the missionary work there. It should be understood that the "retrenchments" referred to, (entered upon by the mission, and made in their estimates for 1862, in view of the prospects of the Board's treasury, as they were in July last,)



have not all been carried out by the Prudential Committee in their appropriations. The mission is somewhat relieved, so far as means are concerned; but still greatly needs more aid, as do all the missions. Readers will see, in what Mr. Ford says, an illustration of the difficulty with which further *retrenchments* are now made, and reasons for increasing effort on the part of the churches to supply needed means.

### *A New Church Organized.*

We were permitted, last Sabbath, to organize a new evangelical church for Merj Ayun, and at the same time to dedicate the commodious chapel nearly finished at Kheiyam. It was a most interesting season to us and to the community of Protestants in the Merj; but especially so to the little band of disciples who were then separated from their former church relations, and assumed the responsibilities of a distinct church. Three new members were added to them, on profession of faith, making the whole number seventeen. Those three are from Deir Mimas, and are the first-fruits to God from that village. They are, to human view, spiritually-minded and consistent Christians. One of them is a young man of active mind and studious habits, and promises to become useful as a teacher, or as a preacher of the truth. Mr. Lyons will, I trust, give you some particulars of the gathering at Kheiyam, from which you will see how much there was in the occasion to call forth gratitude and inspire hopefulness in us all. The native brethren, and particularly those who had embraced the gospel in the early days of persecution and feebleness, were deeply affected by the contrast between the past and the present.

### *Desolation of Hasbeiya.*

There was one element of sadness, however, in the circumstances of this new organization, and that was the desolate condition of the parent church, from which these brethren were set off—the church of Hasbeiya. That unhappy town still remains desolate, so far as its

Christian inhabitants are concerned, and they are preparing to spend another winter of exile and privation in the towns of the coast.

To the shame of Turkey, and of those who assumed the responsibility of settling the affairs of Syria, no punishment, worth the name, has been inflicted on the butchers of Hasbeiya and Rasheiya; and the greater part of them are still at liberty, to boast of their cruel deeds, and terrify, with their bloody threats, the miserable survivors of those horrid massacres. How then can these survivors be expected to return and put themselves under the power of their mortal enemies, with no better guaranties than the worthless promises of those who betrayed them before? Aside from this, however, if the whole truth were known, it would doubtless appear that political intrigue, and the base covetousness of their ecclesiastics and leading men, have made merchandise of the poor Hasbeyians, and that their own folly and selfishness have been, as of old, the chief cause of their destruction. It is a question whether they will ever return in considerable numbers to their homes, and so far it is doubtful whether we shall have a Protestant community or church in that place itself.

Rasheiya-t-el Fukhar is so far dependent on Hasbeiya as to be involved in its fate, and the future of our brethren in that village is still involved in gloom. It is a consolation, however, to know, that wherever this people may be thrown, they will carry with them the truth they have learned, and will scatter its seeds all the wider for their dispersion.

We shall follow them, too, with the means of grace, and probably find more hearers among them than when they were in their old homes. This has certainly been the case thus far, in Beirut, in Sidon, and especially in Tyre, where our native preacher from Rasheiya still finds an open door among the refugees, and preaches to the people of three or four villages at once, most of whom

would not have heard the truth in ordinary circumstances.

*Doors Open, but Men and Means Wanting.*

At all events, we see no shutting of the doors against us in Syria as yet; but we do see the enemies of the truth putting forth redoubled efforts, and lavishing money like water to draw the people, and especially the young, into their net. We see new and powerful influences operating to mould and fix the character of this and coming generations; and we cannot resist the conviction that now is the time, if ever, when this battlefield may be won or lost. Were our mission in full numbers, and our means more abundant than they have ever been, we should scarcely be able to hold our own with the tide of progress now sweeping this people along towards some unknown point. What then can we do, when our number has been reduced one half, and when "*retrenchment*" is the watchword in every department of labor?

We have endeavored to apply the pruning-knife faithfully, though in sadness, and so far as these retrenchments affect us in our personal and family expenses, we rejoice to share in the trials of our whole church, produced by the calamities of our common country. But while we promptly obey the order to retrench, coming from head-quarters, we owe it to the Committee and to the churches, to report to them faithfully the probable consequences of this step, so far as our field is concerned.

We must say then, that as a temporary and transient expedient of safety, these retrenchments can be carried out without vital injury to the cause; but if prolonged, or carried much farther, they will amount to a virtual abandonment of this field to the enemy of God and man. For one, it seems to me that the time is near, if it has not already come, when the Prudential Committee might properly agitate the question whether they will support a vigorous and effective mission in Syria, or no mission at all. This field

is not a large one; it is not, in some respects, an encouraging one; but it is confessedly, a most important one; and it is one whose fate may be decided within a very brief period, compared with most other mission fields. It is one where forces of no ordinary strength meet and struggle for the mastery, and where half-way efforts will only mock the hopes of those who make them. True, indeed, "the battle is not to the strong;" but the victory, with God's blessing, awaits those who, whether strong or weak, have done *what they could*; and as we are not living in an age of miracles, we are bound to employ means proportionate to the end aimed at, however little we may trust in the means themselves.

*Mission to Western Turkey.*

*NICOMEDIA.*

LETTER FROM MR. GREENE, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

IN this letter, Mr. Greene gives some account of recent missionary tours, in different directions. He first visited

*Bilijik and Geol-Dagh.*

In the first of these places, a small church was organized six years ago, but the work has been subject to many vicissitudes. Last winter, the former preacher at Baghchejuk was installed as pastor of the church there. He has labored, it is said, with a good degree of fidelity and zeal. The church of nine members, and the Protestant community of twenty-five, "have become harmonious among themselves, and earnest in prayer and labor for the advancement of the cause of Christ." The field is a hard one, and the influence of several so-called Protestants, in Bilijik and neighboring places, "whose conduct has been utterly scandalous," has been very unhappy; yet there is now "ground to hope for more success in the future."

*A Priest Rebuked.*

In the Armenian towns of Mooratchai and Geol-Dagh, Mr. Greene enjoyed the most favorable opportunities he had ever had for preaching the gospel to members of the old communion. At the latter place, he was

several times visited by a priest, who came, accompanied by some of the chief men of the town, to converse in a friendly manner respecting topics of interest in the Bible. At one of these interviews, he says:

I read to my visitors the fourteenth chapter of First Corinthians, commenting on it, and making as direct an application as I could to the conscience of the priest. If Paul had written the passage for the present age, he could scarcely have spoken more pointedly to the Armenian and other ecclesiastics, who still persist in reading to perishing men the Word of Life in ancient and obsolete languages. "You," said I, addressing the priest, "are called a minister of Christ. Here you plainly see that God, by his holy word, commands you, in case you are to speak in an unknown tongue in his church, if there be no interpreter, to keep silence. Now, how dare you disobey this direct command of God?" He tried to make out that it was his habit, on reading to the people the ancient Armenian, to interpret it; but the men about him laughed at this pretension. "Now," said I, "promise me that hereafter you will try, in this respect, to obey God rather than man." "Well, I do promise," replied the priest. "Very well," said I, and, addressing the other men present, I added, "You hear what the priest says; you be his judges, and see whether he keeps his promise or breaks it."

#### *Regretting the Want of Means.*

Mr. Greene was "saddened exceedingly" by finding in this region men engaged in trade, "intelligent and well instructed," who have long been known as Protestants, two of whom were formerly engaged in mission service, who know the truth and have done much to enlighten others, intellectually, but who have not the spirit of the gospel, and whose influence, it is feared, will do more harm than good. He refers to the need of a helper in that region, and the want of means for his support, as follows:

We regret exceedingly that we are unable to maintain in this large and interesting portion of our field, one

earnest and pious native helper, who should spend his time in visiting, in succession, the five Armenian towns in the region; proclaiming, both by word of mouth and by his conduct, the simple gospel truth. We know of no other means by which we can effectually enlighten and benefit these places. Occasional, transient visits, made either by missionaries or natives, will not accomplish the work. A faithful native helper is needed, who shall make the five places above mentioned his permanent field of labor. Such a helper could doubtless be found if we had the means to support him. Sad and discouraging is the fact, that we are not only prevented from taking this step in advance, but feel constrained, by the present pecuniary embarrassments of the Board, to abridge our work in several other parts of our field.

#### *Adabazar and Tamluk.*

The first Sabbath of a second tour was spent at Adabazar, where our brother preached in the morning to "a large and attentive audience," and in the afternoon, at the communion service, admitted four persons to the fellowship of the church, two of whom were from Tamluk. He was greatly encouraged by the harmony and brotherly love prevailing at Adabazar, by the mutual confidence and sympathy between the native preacher and the church, and by the prospect that the preacher may ere long, becoming a teacher also, derive most of his support from the people.

Six weeks were spent at Tamluk, "about fifteen miles beyond Adabazar," a small village, but presenting "one of the most encouraging fields of labor connected with the station." A small building has been erected for chapel and school-room, and the services of a helper have been secured, who will teach the school, visit other villages, and on the Sabbath conduct religious services.

#### *Support of Helpers—The Men Needed.*

It was our earnest endeavor to impress upon the minds of our brethren in Tamluk, that the native helper in their village will be, first of all, *their* teacher and *their* minister, and that the divine appointment in such cases is that the



laborer should derive his support from those for whom he labors; that they ought now to begin to do for the support of their helper all that is possible, and that as their number and ability increase, the amount of their offerings to the Lord must also increase. I am glad to be able to add, that in their extreme poverty, our brethren voluntarily agreed to contribute liberally towards the support of the helper.

The salary agreed upon for this man is small. He is a plain, common man, who has received little special instruction, but is well acquainted with the teachings of the Bible, a man of good common sense, and, withal, a good singer. We hope that he is the right man in the right place. Allow me to add, that from a careful observation of the state of the missionary work in this part of the country, I am fully convinced that the welfare of our Protestant communities and churches demands, not highly educated and expensive native laborers, with a view to the greater spirituality and more rapid extension of our work; but plain, inexpensive men, versed in the Scriptures, and suited, by their habits and modes of life, to the character and circumstances of the people. In their attainments, and in their expenses of living, there must, I believe, be greater conformity between preacher and people; otherwise it will be impossible for us to look forward to a time when the people will think themselves able to sustain their own institutions, and also impossible to secure that mutual confidence and sympathy between pastor and people which are indispensable to the success of the work. And in no other way do I believe it possible to secure laborers who, with self-denying zeal, will devote themselves to the edification of the churches.

At the close of his letter Mr. Greene notices the means to which they had felt obliged to resort, in the Nicomedia field, in order to reduce expenses; dismissing a helper at Koordbeleng, a teacher at Ovajuk, and a colporter in the district of Nice; and, for a time, "making a general reduction of ten

per cent on the salaries of pastors, preachers, teachers, helpers and missionaries." In these measures the brethren trust they have secured the sympathy and co-operation of their helpers; and they hope that, at least in some instances, the necessities of the case will furnish an incentive to the native churches, to do more towards the support of their own institutions.

#### SIVAS.

LETTER FROM MR. LIVINGSTON, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

#### *Gurun—Persecution—Forbearance.*

MR. LIVINGSTON writes respecting two missionary tours, by himself and Mr. Winchester; the first to Gurun, seventy-two miles south, the second to Karahissar, ninety miles north-east from Sivas. The Protestants at Gurun had suffered more or less persecution from the Armenians, and letters from the helper there showed that this was increasing. They therefore took with them deacon B. Mardiros, "as a competent man to present to the Governor any grievances which demanded notice." Happily, however, they "found no occasion for interference, as the brethren seemed much more intent to learn those things which pertain to their spiritual welfare, than to receive protection from persecution;" and they "thought it best not to say much to them about the annoyances they received from the enemies of the truth," though these annoyances "are not few." As an example, the following case is mentioned.

A little while before our visit, a child of one of the Protestant families had died, and was buried in the Protestant burying-place. Immediately the Armenians took up the body, and placed it in their own burying-ground, saying it belonged to the Armenian church, though the parents of the child all the time protested that they were Protestants. At first the Protestants, indignant at such treatment, as who would not be, proposed to have the matter carried before the authorities, and the Armenians compelled to allow the body to be returned to the Protestant burying-place. Upon deliberation, however, they concluded to do nothing about it, inasmuch as, should they succeed in maintaining their rights in the case, it would be of no permanent



advantage to them simply to have their own way in opposition to the Armenians. "If they will permit us to have the living," said one of them, in reference to the above-mentioned case, "we will give them our dead." This and other cases which might be mentioned are highly creditable to our brethren, as indicating the spirit by which they are actuated toward their persecutors.

#### *Visitors—An Orphan Boy.*

During our stay, from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning, our room was constantly filled with visitors, from early morning till late in the evening. Few came from idle curiosity, as was sufficiently evinced by the questions asked, and the earnestness with which they listened to the reading and exposition of those parts of the Bible which speak of the new birth, and faith in Jesus Christ, as the only means of salvation. I was particularly interested in a little orphan boy, about nine years of age, an apprentice to a copper-smith. Apart from any interest manifested by him in the truth, his unusually intelligent face, and sparkling black eyes, would have attracted my attention. Every moment he could spare from his work, the little fellow sat before us on his mat, watching with an intense eagerness the one speaking, as if he feared there would be a word uttered which he should not hear. Mr. Winchester taught him parts of several hymns, and encouraged him to learn to read, which he said he should certainly do; though he had no expectation that his master would ever allow him to go to school. He has already learned to read a little, and is a constant attendant at our chapel. In reply to the inquiry whether he went to the Protestant chapel, he answered, "Yes; though the people where I live don't know it. If they did they would keep me at home. I go out on Sunday as if to play with the children in the streets, but instead of doing so, go to the Protestant chapel." Before leaving we obtained a promise from one

of the brethren that his son should teach this boy to read, and that he himself would see that he was allowed to go to our chapel on the Sabbath. We would especially commend this poor boy to the prayers of our brethren in America; that God may enlighten him by his Spirit, that he may become a preacher of righteousness.

#### *Congregation—School—Progress.*

On the Sabbath, we had a congregation of sixty, both morning and afternoon, with nearly an equal number in the evening. This our helper assured us was about his average congregation. The priests having forbidden their people to attend the Protestant service, few dared to come out of that curiosity to hear a missionary which so frequently draws large numbers together in such places. In fact, some who did attend our services that day were stoned on the way to their houses. There is now a regular attendance of fifteen scholars at the school, organized by our helper since his going to Gurun, last December, whose general appearance and proficiency in their studies are highly creditable both to themselves and their teacher. Already nine families have declared themselves Protestants, and are taking means to be organized into a separate community. Some of them, we believe, are renewed persons—proper candidates for church fellowship, whom, before long, we hope to welcome to the table of our common Master. If these results seem small, let it be remembered that this place was once occupied and then virtually abandoned; that it is not yet a year since our helper went there; and, moreover, that scorn and bitter persecution have been sure to meet all who become Protestants.

#### *Ride to Karahissar—A Fertile Country.*

Our second tour, to Karahissar, was in fact one of exploration. So far as we were able to learn, with one exception, no missionary had visited the place before us. For twelve hours, from Sivas

to Zara, our road lay along the banks of the ancient Halys, and through fields whose rich harvests bore ample testimony to the fertility of a soil that could yield such returns after such tillage as it had received. The greater portion of the road from Zara to Karahissar was very difficult, often dangerous; but eight hours before reaching that place we entered a most beautiful plain, whose thrifty villages and cultivated fields evinced a degree of enterprise and industry unusual in Turkey. What the population of this place is, or how large a proportion of it is Armenian, I was not able to learn with any certainty. It must be large, however, as there are at least fifteen villages upon it.

#### *The City—A Single Protestant.*

Crossing the plain, a ride of four hours brought us to the city. It is well built, many of the houses presenting even an imposing appearance, rising one above another on the side of the mountain. The population is estimated at 2,000 Turkish, 600 Armenian, and 400 Greek houses, with a large Armenian population in the immediate vicinity. We found but one professing Protestant there, (several, however, have recently removed to other places,) a man of considerable wealth and influence, formerly a resident at Constantinople, and still a member of the Pera church. He received us with great cordiality and entertained us most hospitably; and so far as we were able to judge, he is a truly Christian man, whose influence must be felt in that city. On the Sabbath we partook with him of the Lord's supper, which, together with our visit, we trust may do something to strengthen him in the divine life. Several persons visited us at different times during our stay, and one young man, especially, seemed much interested in the truth. Indeed, we have hope that he is truly regenerate.

#### *Protestantism Becoming a Power.*

The day after our arrival, by special

invitation, we called on the ex-governor of the city, who received us politely and requested us to give him a paper certifying that he had protected the Protestants during the time he was in office. Finding, on inquiry, that he had done so, we gave him such a paper, which, if it has any influence in securing him another place, will at least show that Protestantism is becoming a power with the Government of Turkey. We also called upon the Governor, who promised to give all needed protection to Protestants, and to furnish them with a suitable burying place. The importance of Karahissar not only in itself, but with reference to the many large villages around, is not second to any in our field. We ought to send an efficient man there at once. But at present we have no such man available, and if we had, could even the small amount of money necessary to support him be expended for that purpose?

#### *Sivas—Good Results of Embarrassment.*

At Sivas, it is said, there is much to encourage. A larger proportion of the congregation attend the Sabbath school than formerly, there is a good demand for Bibles, and an increased attendance upon the women's prayer-meeting. But one person, formerly employed as a helper, has returned to the Armenian church. Mr. Livingston says: "The Armenians themselves well know, that had we seen fit to employ him on the terms he wished, he would not have left us;" and in connection with this case he remarks:

I doubt not one of the incidental good results that will accrue to us from the present embarrassed state of the Board will be, that our churches will be freed from this class of men. And the sooner we are rid of them the better. By their going from us under such circumstances our churches are purified, and these unworthy members are left, by the course they voluntarily take, in a position where they are utterly powerless for harm towards us. In common with all our missionary brethren, we feel that necessity is laid upon us to do all in our power to lessen our expenses. Although under

the cloud we are not cast down; the work in which we are engaged is God's work, and he will never suffer it to come to an end for want of means to carry it forward. The gold and the silver are his, and in his own good time he will cause them to be brought into his treasury. With confidence we look to the Christians of America for the means to carry on our work. It cannot be that those who have done so much will now be negligent of the high trust committed to them, and withhold the means necessary that we may occupy the wide field which now, in the providence of God, lies open before us.

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### Mission to Eastern Turkey.

#### DIARBEEKIR.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER, AUGUST  
AND SEPTEMBER, 1861.

#### A Missionary Tour—Mardin.

THIS communication, written at different times and different places, has reference to a tour of considerable length, during which Mr. Walker, accompanied by the helper Shemmas, visited many places of more or less interest in connection with the missionary work. They went first to Mardin, where they spent nearly four days "in pleasant intercourse with the Protestants and especially with Behnan Hassoon, the young preacher left in charge during the past months." There had been "a good spirit of inquiry there much of the time, and considerable searching of the Scriptures." "The regular interested congregation of about sixty is nearly double that of last year. Some of the young men are of very pleasing character, and give evidence of the Spirit's work."

In view of the state of the Board's treasury it was thought best to dismiss a second helper employed in the city, and also the teacher, closing the school. "So now, in that city, we have but one man, the young preacher, in our employ." Mr. Walker became much interested in one young man who had been zealous in defending the truth, but was thus losing his means of support, having been educated for a papal teacher and priest. The case, he says, is really a hard one. "A little pecuniary assistance would confirm him as a Protestant, but the

influence of this would be evil, and so I exhorted him to learn some trade, however hard and humiliating, even if he could earn only his food. I left Mardin very much fearing he would not endure the test, but *for bread* return to the papal church."

#### Cullut—Mediat.

Passing from Mardin to Cullut, the brethren spent a night and part of a day with the helper there, and Mr. Walker says:

I was much gratified with the manifest influence for good upon young and old exerted by Elias. Our coming cheered him greatly, for he had much to endure in such a place. And as eighteen or twenty strong, rude men sat around us that evening on the roof, and conversed respecting their duties to God and to one another, I could not but feel that Elias's labors *must not be denied to that village*. He is a light in the midst of great moral darkness, and it is a darkness that can be felt.

From Cullut, a ride of nearly eight hours brought us to *Mediat*, the centre of a large district in which are many Jacobite villages. The population of Mediat is entirely Jacobite; Christian in name, but in that alone; in character and conduct differing not a whit from the rude Koords around them; their relations to one another, even in the same village, being more in the way of *blood-feuds* than any thing else. The leaders of the factions, although near relatives, dare not pass from their own quarter of the village to another without several attendants. Each desires to be the acknowledged chief of the village; and each regards with deadly hatred whoever may secure this pre-eminence. It was pleasant to find in this place a young Protestant from Mardin, zealous for the truth; and I hope his temporary stay will not be without some influence for good.

#### Mar Aha—Hassan—Bishop Yusef.

From Mediat they passed to Bessabrina, Middo, Azakh, and Jezireh; and then, on Saturday, Mr. Walker writes: "We crossed the Tigris on the bridge of boats, followed up



the eastern bank two hours, and after a difficult climb of two hours more, reached the mountain home of *Shemmas Ishac*, in the Nestorian village of *Mar Aha*, where we passed a pleasant Sabbath." Of another place and its helper, Mr. Walker writes :

On Monday evening I saw what I regard as better fruit of Ishac's influence than any at Mar Aha, when I reached the village of Hassan, nine hours distant to the south-east, where we were welcomed by the young Bishop Yusef, who has been gained, as we trust by Ishac's influence, to evangelical truth and evangelical piety also. He was formerly at Shah, his native village, between Mar Aha and Hassan; but his greater conformity to the Scriptures tended to excite opposition and cut off his resources, so that he was taken into the employ of the Mosul station. He spent three weeks with me at Diarbekir last spring, and we determined upon another place of labor, where he could exert a greater influence. The people of Hassan invited him to their village. Here he had a school of from fifteen to twenty children, and it was quite apparent that the Bible and its blessed truths were being opened to the whole village as never before, and some, at least, were greatly rejoicing therein. The young man who came with us as guide in the morning said : "We were in darkness before, but the bishop has come and taught us the gospel way. It was all entirely new to us, but now to some of us it is dear. We love to learn these blessed truths, and we desire to do them."

#### *Mosul—Reducing the Number of Helpers.*

From Hassan they went to Mosul, of which place it is said :

It would seem that God's time for the awakening and conversion of that people is not yet. The congregation appeared to me about the same as when the missionaries were there. I had feared a diminution, and the enemy had predicted a total dispersion; but there were more than sixty present, both morn-

ing and evening, at Sabbath services. I baptized two children of church members.

It has seemed best to reduce considerably the number of employees of the station, and thus the expense. There are now only a preacher, a teacher of the boys' school and a teacher of the girls' school; and these, I believe, are as many as are desirable now. The British Consul and Mrs. Rassam express the strong desire that the station may not be abandoned by the American missionaries.

After leaving Mosul they visited Amadia and vicinity, and "spent a Sabbath with the few Nestorians of Nahrwan and Gerikibedro, who have not submitted to the Papal yoke." "As Hassan is but three hours distant," Mr. Walker writes, "I sent up to Bishop Yusef, and he came and spent the day with me, preaching in both these villages. I made arrangements that the bishop spend one Sabbath a month in these two villages, which are near to one another, and one in his native village, Shah. I was pleased with the respect for the bishop manifested by the Nestorians, and their high opinion of his character. 'A rare good man is our bishop,' said one of the women."

#### *Condition of the Country.*

Respecting the condition of portions of that region it is said : "The Christian inhabitants generally were feeling great solicitude for the future, as the Koords were showing much more boldness since hearing of the death of the Sultan, and committing greater atrocities. At one village which I passed, several men were, the day previous, badly wounded at their threshing floor by Koords, who told them the day for the Christians had passed, and their name was about to be blotted out." Having met with a very inhospitable reception at a Koordish village about eight hours from Sert, Mr. Walker says : "One of their number afterwards apologized for their incivility by saying that they were just now rejoicing in the hope of the return of their favorite chief, Beder Khan Bey. Woe to the poor Christians, when that infamous chief shall be returned to his place! You are aware that his inhuman cruelties gained for him, from the Turkish Government, a large pension from the first, and latterly a Pashalic. It is not at all improbable that he may yet come as the Pasha of Diarbekir or Mosul."



*Sert—An Open Door.*

I have often mentioned Sert as a place where there are hopeful indications. Several men there are interested in the truth, are constant readers of the gospel, and have for a long time desired that a teacher or preacher might be sent to them. Without doubt violent opposition would be experienced, and it is possible that those who now really desire the commencement of Protestant labors might, from worldly considerations, be deterred from open sympathy. But now our books are openly exposed for sale in the shop of one who, when anathematized in the church, said to the priest, "What can your anathema avail when you and your Catholicos are already anathematized?" (The Armenians of Sert are under the Catholicos of Achbemar, near Van, who, with all his churches, is under the anathema of the Patriarch at Echmiadzin.) But however wide the door and urgent the necessity, the present state of the Board's treasury would forbid us to enter and occupy.

*Van—Delay Dangerous.*

From Sert they went to Bitlis, where they passed a Sabbath, and then visited Van. Respecting this place Mr. Walker writes:

Messrs. Dwight and Wheeler have doubtless given you an account of their more important visit. They saw less perhaps of the *bitter, determined opposition* that will be made to the truth when a Protestant work shall be fairly inaugurated there, but this is no reason against the speedy occupation of so important a point. The Armenian community, so strong in numbers and wealth, are determined that no *second* Christian community, whether Protestant or Catholic, shall gain a foothold there. But while Protestants are delaying to enter Van, and carry into its vicinity correct ideas of the gospel and the way of salvation, the enemy is busy sowing tares, which will greatly hinder the good seed, whenever the sowers shall go forth. As an

illustration—when returning from Van, and about half way to Bitlis, we overtook on the road an Armenian villager, and commenced talking with him respecting religious truth and the way of salvation. He was very free in conversation, quite religious in his way, and seemed glad to talk. At length he perceived that we were Protestants, when his manner completely changed. He seemed to regard us with horror, and exclaimed—"Oh! now I know who you are,—those who teach men the doctrine of Satan and lead them down to perdition! I will have nothing to do with you." Nor would he converse freely again, or listen either to what we could say or to the words of the Testament, which I tried to read to him; for *there was* "no cross on the cover." "You," he said, with great emphasis, "are surely the Devil's servants; for you neither make the sign of the cross, nor worship the saints, nor keep the fasts!" We soon fell back, that he might not be seen with us in entering the village which we were approaching. I loved the man, for he was another Saul in his zeal for the religion of his fathers. I have a hundred fold more hope for him, that he will yet by grace become a *Paul*, than for the great multitude of careless, infidel Armenians. But the case shows that though we are dilatory, the adversary is busy in prejudicing the minds of the people against us, throwing up earthworks which it will be difficult for us to take or destroy.

*Conclusion.*

Another Sabbath was spent at Bitlis, and then Moosh, Chevlik, and Hinee were visited, on the way back to Diarbekir, which place was reached September 9th, after an absence of forty-six days. In concluding his account of the tour our brother writes:

I had planned to be absent only eight or ten days, but was led to extend my journey from point to point. I have given you a record long enough to be wearisome, but brief in relation to the extent of my tour of more than one thousand miles, and through so many places of

interest. I have gained a much livelier impression than I before had of the 'much land' that remains to be possessed, and of the perishing need of these great multitudes who have so entirely departed from all truth and righteousness, and are so blindly, yet gladly, running the road to death. O that the work for their enlightenment and salvation might not be hindered! The news of the Manassas Sabbath defeat, so unexpected in *commencement* and *result*, reached me at Hinee, and has lent confirmation to my previous fears of a longer continuation of the war, greater outlay, and consequently a greater crippling of the resources of our Board. We are cutting off what helpers and schools are not indispensable, and in other ways endeavoring to lessen our expenditures; but we greatly fear, from present prospects, that the retrenching knife must yet be applied to more vital parts. Both for the love we bear our native land, and for the sake of Christ's work in this, we cry—"O that these days may be shortened!"

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### Nestorian Mission.—Persia.

LETTER FROM MR. COCHRAN, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

#### *A Missionary Company Robbed.*

It is remarkable that missionaries in the interior of Western Asia, in the region of so many Koordish and other robber bands, so seldom have occasion to relate incidents like the following. Mr. Cochran and his family, when he wrote, had just returned from an excursion to Bitlis; to which place they accompanied Mrs. Thompson, widow of Rev. Amherst L. Thompson, on her return towards her native land. The journey, undertaken partly with reference to health, proved highly beneficial in this respect; but he writes:

When six hours out from the city of Oroomiah, on the open plain, where we had rode scores of times, at all hours of the day, and without the slightest apprehension, we were startled by the cry of our muleteers, "Robbers are upon us." Turning our eyes, we saw about twenty

Koordish horsemen, not twenty rods distant, making towards us with all possible speed. Our party consisted of two muleteers and two family servants, besides my own family—(Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Ambrose had not yet joined us.) Of course any attempt at defense or escape was out of the question, and the only hope was that the robbers would be deterred from plundering by an appeal to our nationality, and reference to special governmental protection. Hoping that such an appeal might avail, I rode in front and quietly awaited their approach. The first man dropped his spear and passed on, at the cry "Englise." The second and third did the same; and as all our party cried "Englise; can't be robbed; the Shah would destroy your tribe," &c., the ruffians were brought to a moment's pause, and we gathered some hope of escape. But soon, one more daring than the others renewed the assault, by raising his spear and commanding me to dismount. Upon my refusal, spears, swords and pistols began a brisk play about the walls of my castle. It was in vain to persist, and in dismounting I instinctively grasped my saddle-bags, containing money. This of course was observed, and a fresh play of weapons soon made me disgorge that treasure.

The servants and family were next attacked, and here a more fearful scene ensued. Before my wife and children could be disentangled from saddles and panniers, many blows were given and some wounds inflicted. Fearing the worst, Mrs. Cochran tremblingly seized the arm of one of the fiercest of the ruffians, and begged him to spare the children; and our oldest daughter, thirteen years of age, frantically rushed before half a dozen spears, to protect our servant with his tender charge; swinging her riding hat and crying, "Yok! Yok!" the only Turkish she could command. But such entreaties availed. They were more potent than guns and threats. "Daughter, stand

aside; you shan't be hurt," was the response. And we were let off very easily, only the money and loose articles being taken. Our saddle horses were driven off, but were sent back; our chests, containing valuable clothing, were not touched. The exposed place, with harvesters and travelers in sight,

forbade their lingering to take more than what was easily within reach.

Upon my return, after two months' absence, I find the son of the chief of the robbers in custody in the city, and yesterday the Governor sent word that the value of the property taken would be forthcoming.

## PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE "ordinary" income of this Society, for its last financial year, was £75,228, of which £15,976 were received at missionary stations. Other contributions, for several special objects, made the total income £85,363,—about \$416,000. The Society has 119 ordained missionaries distributed as follows, viz:—In the Islands of the Pacific, 24; the West Indies, 18; South Africa, 21; Mauritius, 3; China, 13; India, 40. The Report presents the following statistical summary of the missions.

	Churches.	Communicants.	Juvenile Day and Boarding Schools, and other Educational Institutions.	Scholars.
<b>SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Georgian, Society, and } Austral Islands, . . }	36	3,877	39	2,371
Hervey Islands, . .	9	2,385	12	2,321
Samoa Islands, . .	27	2,909	242	7,546
New Hebrides, . .	2	150	50	2,000
Loyalty Islands, . .	2	222	13	975
<b>WEST INDIES.</b>				
Demarara, . . . .	9	1,915	12	1,183
Berbice, . . . .	13	1,617	15	1,039
Jamaica, . . . .	16	1,902	25	1,800
<b>SOUTH AFRICA.</b>				
Within the Colony, .	20	2,913	24	2,309
Beyond the Colony, .	8	2,178	25	1,842
<b>MAURITIUS,</b> . . . .	3	147	5	388
<b>CHINA,</b> . . . . .	8	400	5	74
<b>INDIA.</b>				
Northern, . . . .	7	145	35	2,239
Peninsular, . . . .	16	761	90	4,402
Travancore, . . . .	7	1,175	192	5,748
<b>Totals,</b> . . . .	183	22,487	785	36,137

The December number of the *Missionary Magazine and Chronicle*, the publication of this Society, contains some narratives which serve to show how the truth, in its silent workings, may be accomplishing that for which it is sent, when its influence is unseen. The following extracts are of this cheering

character, and will be read, the first especially, with great interest.

### *A Female Inquirer.*

Mrs. Mullens, here mentioned, the wife of Rev. Joseph Mullens, of Calcutta, has recently commenced a work among Hindoo females, in which she is encouraged; visiting them in their secluded abodes, the "zenana," and teaching them to read, as well as giving religious instruction.

On Friday the 28th June, while Mrs. Mullens was sitting alone, taking a hasty breakfast, a singular letter was put into her hands. It bore unmistakable marks of being from a native, though it was anonymous. It ran thus:—"Madam—I have taken the liberty of introducing to you the bearer of this. She is a Brahmin widow, and belongs to a most respectable and wealthy family at B. She has visited all the chief shrines of Hindooism, seeking rest for her soul and finding none. For rest she now turns to Christianity. Madam, will you receive her into your asylum? Will you teach her what truth is? I will add one word for your encouragement. There are other widows besides this one; ay, and there are married women too, who are restless in, and dissatisfied with their own religion. They wish for something better.—Yours, a truth-lover and truth-seeker."

"Ask the bearer to come in," said Mrs. Mullens, hardly knowing what to expect. A gentle-looking, modest woman, entered the room. She seemed about four-and-twenty, and her every word and action showed the Hindoo lady, though she looked hot, wearied, and very much excited. "Was the letter I brought addressed to you?" she inquired. "Yes." "Then I will wait till you have finished breakfast, for I must see you alone; I can easily wait." The ayah showed her into the bed-room, where Mrs. Mullens joined her immediately. To try her, she said, "You must go away to-day, and come again to-morrow. I have an unavoidable



engagement; I am sorry, but I have not even five minutes to speak to you now." "Then I will wait, wait as long as you like; I have been waiting for this all my life. It would be hard to ask me to go away, just when I have found what I sought." Mrs. Mullens left her. Hopes, doubts, fears, in eager tumult rose in her heart, and but one prayer came to her lips again and again, and yet again, "Holy Spirit, is not thy promise pledged? Oh, breathe upon this soul, then shall it live, and bud, and blossom, and bear fruit." Mrs. Mullens was soon back. It took three hours to hear the Brahmin's strange, sad story, with all its thrilling interest. Hers had been eminently a life of seeking. Had she found at last the hidden treasure? Left a widow at fourteen years of age, her penances and austerities had commenced; though otherwise she was kindly treated. But, ever since she had thought at all, she had been dissatisfied with Hindooism, and when the death of her husband left her free, and comparatively wealthy, she had begun to visit the various holy places celebrated in Hindoo story, with a view to find out whether they could give her that soul-rest which was denied to her at home. Her account of this search after spiritual peace was often most touching. Once, when she was a little girl, she said her elder sister was dangerously ill, and her parents took her to a distant shrine, to join her prayers with theirs for the recovery of their child. The idol was propitious, the sister got well, and Boshonto believed in that idol. In after years, when God sent this longing for the truth into her heart, she bethought herself of the being who had once, as she considered, heard her prayer, and she again repaired to his shrine. They told her his most acceptable worshipers were those who approached him fasting. For two whole days she fasted, and her prayer was, "Teach me thy way, O God." On the third day she fainted, with that prayer for light and guidance still on her lips. "Now," she asked, "may not the unknown God to whom I then prayed have heard my prayer, and brought me here in answer to it?" The missionary's wife was silent; how could she tell? Though this she knew, that "God looketh on the heart." Not wishing to trust her own judgment merely, Mrs. Mullens asked two of the native preachers, who had been themselves Brahmins, to be present at this conversation. They saw nothing in her story either improbable or unworthy of belief; and, by a strange coincidence, it was found that Boshonto was distantly related to one of them. He knew her family, and could vouch for its respectability and its wealth. Boshonto was then asked about the writer of that strange

letter. She was afraid it would bring him into trouble with his own people; therefore, it was with considerable reluctance she gave his name, and that only when she was assured it was absolutely necessary. He proved to be a Brahmin well known to the mission family. They were aware that he knew the truth, but not that he had felt its power, or that he had any love for it. Surprised, therefore, were they to hear that it was from *this man's wife* that Boshonto had first learned of Christianity. Her husband had taught her, and when her widowed friend told her of her doubts respecting Hindooism, and her longings for a religion that would satisfy the wants of her soul, she said, "Boshonto, Christianity is the religion for you; go and be a Christian. I only wish we could be Christians too; but, alas! we have too many ties of family and caste. You are free, do you go." And then the husband gave her that letter of introduction.

Such was Boshonto's account of herself. The next step was to try and discover whether it was all true. One of the native preachers kindly undertook this, and rode many miles for the purpose. The result was perfectly satisfactory.

At that time her state of mind was that of a humble learner. It was not that she knew much of Christianity; but it was as if what her heathen friend had told her had also been revealed to her by a far higher power, that Jesus was the only Savior of her sin-sick soul; and she sought after the Lord, if haply she might feel after him and find him.

Boshonto has now been nearly three months in the mission family at Bhowani-pore, and every day increases their love and affection for her. Naturally very clever and intelligent, she has learned to read her Bible in an incredibly short time. It is rarely out of her hands; and each morning one may find her taking her place amid the girls of the native Christian boarding school, to get the benefit of their daily Bible lesson. Every now and then she looks up with extreme earnestness depicted on her bright face, and asks, "Oh, do you think that this blind one will ever see? Shall I ever understand it all?" She may know it not, but the Spirit has already taught her to behold wondrous things out of his law; for she said on one occasion, "I think I see the difference between the Hindoo shastres and the Book of God. Is it not this? The former is filled with outward ceremonies, which cannot make the heart better, while the latter has to do *chiefly* with the heart; how it can be purified and made fit to dwell with God." On being asked what made her first think that idols were not true gods, she replied, "Because I saw the glorious sun and moon, and stars;



not only so, but I saw that all these were governed by certain *laws*; the planets went round the sun, and the tides were influenced by the moon. Then I knew that there must be one Being in the universe greater than I had yet heard of."

But still this was not the feeling that brought her to the feet of Christ. To him she came on account of her *need*, her *want*; and Christians will understand her, though she often says, "I wish I could express myself better; but I do not know what else to say than that I have been *needing* the true religion all my life, and now I have found it."

#### *Encouragement in China.*

Rev. Hugh Cowie writes from a new station, Chefoo, or Yentai, a city in the province of Shan-Tung:

On Sunday, the 14th of July last, I, for the first time, administered the ordinance of baptism to a convert from heathenism. The case is an interesting one, and such as it would rejoice the heart of the missionary to see of more frequent occurrence. The man, whose name is Wong, is a native of Whang-hien, a city about sixty miles from Yentai by the direct road, and twenty miles from Teng-chow along the coast. He is thirty-five years of age, of independent means, and not engaged in business of any kind. About the beginning of last month he called on me and requested me to baptize him. I was somewhat perplexed how to act, owing to the suddenness of the application, and all the more that I had no previous knowledge of him. However, after frequent interviews with him, in which I questioned him minutely as to his knowledge and personal experience, I had every reason to be satisfied. His knowledge of the Scriptures, and his understanding of gospel truth, I found more full and precise than is often met with in similar circumstances. Besides this, he is, what is far better, emphatically a *devout* man. Of his spiritual apprehension of the truth, and of its having become to him a saving power and a source of new life, I could not entertain a doubt. Naturally he seems to be a humble-minded, guileless man, but by no means wanting either in intelligence or in force of character. Of four missionaries who have seen him, and some of whom suspected that I had received him rather hastily, all now heartily entertain the same opinion as I do. May God grant him grace to go on as he has begun.

I learnt from him that he had heard Mr. Edkins preach here at Yentai, and had received a copy of the Scriptures; that, on his return home, he studied the New Testament for months; and that, as the result of his hearing and reading, he became fully convinced of the truth of the

gospel. He did not, however, rest here, as the majority of our converts are disposed to do, but forthwith set about communicating the glad tidings to his friends and neighbors, and that, too, without having any intercourse with foreign missionaries in the meantime, or being prompted to it by any other than God's good Spirit in his heart. The result of this effort was that many became interested inquirers, and some, I trust, true believers. \* \*

I found him living at a village about four miles from the city. He seemed delighted to receive me at his home. Of those who had been brought under Christian influence by him, there were about forty sufficiently near to meet me; but he told me of others who lived at a distance scattered about the country. Of most of those I saw, I can only say that a favorable impression had been made, and a desire for further instruction excited. At the first hearing of the Word they received it with joy, but its issue in their hearts remains to be seen. Their knowledge is as yet very deficient; but their good will is very hearty, and, I believe, sincere. Twelve of these men made a formal profession of faith, and wished to be baptized; but I considered it prudent to delay for a time. With four of them, however, I was much pleased, and, if all goes well, I shall probably baptize them at my next visit, about three weeks hence. My assistant is at the place now, and I trust his instructions will be blest.

You will perhaps say, that there is nothing definitely accomplished in all this. Still there are two interesting features in the case; first, Wong's preaching and teaching of his own accord without remuneration, or even prior consultation with a foreign missionary; and second, the seeming readiness to hear, and willingness, I might say, eagerness in many cases, to know better, and to accept the truth. Does not the Spirit of God seem preparing the hearts of the people to believe in the Savior?

Just before setting out on my return, Wong and another man told me of two men, also named Wong, (no relatives of the other,) who, they said, believed the gospel as Wong himself did, and made an equally public profession. These men, who are both wealthy, were then, they said, in prison, on charge of being in foreign interest; but they maintained that the *real cause* of imprisonment was hatred of Christianity on the part of the magistrate, (the same whom I visited a few days before,) together with the hope of extorting ransom-money for their liberation; for he had offered to liberate them for a considerable sum, which they refused to give.

## [ENGLISH] BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THIS Society reports an income for the last year, for general purposes, of £18,871; an increase upon that of the previous year, of £2,853. Various other receipts made the total income for the year, £30,468, (about \$149,000.) The Report gives the names of forty missionaries and male assistants in India, two in China, two in Ceylon, ten in the West Indies, four in Africa, and one in France. A large number of churches and stations seem to be under the care of native preachers, of whom there are about 170 connected with the missions. Seventy-eight day schools are reported, with 3,135 pupils. The mission churches number 456 European, and 5,118 native communicants.

The Report makes the following statements respecting

*The Condition of the Negroes in Jamaica.*

The Committee cannot but refer with gratification to the report of the deputation on the state of the churches and people of Jamaica. With some drawbacks, chiefly referable to habits and notions acquired in the time of slavery, the deputation report that the character of the people is such as to evidence the wide influence of religious truth. In the churches, discipline is vigorously maintained. The ministry of the Word is valued, and a commendable zeal is often displayed for the conversion of souls. The deputation visited nearly the whole of the seventy-seven churches which have originated with the agents of the Society. Over these churches twenty-two European and fourteen native ministers preside, having under their care 20,000 members, and upwards of 2,000 inquirers. The contributions, for all purposes, amount to £8,000 a year, an average of 8s. 2½d. a head for all the members. The ministers are assisted by a body of deacons and leaders, about 700 in number, who manifest a strong sense of duty, and a tenacious adhesion to those great principles of scriptural truth maintained by our denomination.

The progress of events has, however, scattered the people more widely than was formerly the case, while their improvement in knowledge, and their habits of independence, render the necessity of pastoral supervision the more imperative, but at the same time, more difficult to accomplish. There is, therefore, in the judgment of the deputation, an absolute necessity for a larger supply of ministers, both native and European, to reach the people in their mountain abodes, to look after the wanderers and the sick, to gather the young in Bible classes, and to extend the gospel to districts becoming occupied by an increasing population. The time has not yet

come for the withdrawal of the intelligence and energy of the white man from the instruction and oversight of these young communities. They depend, and must for some years depend, for their elevation, on the stimulus afforded by connection with this country; and time must elapse for the production of a class of native born men, strong in numbers and intelligence, by whom the civilization and religious instruction of the enfranchised negro may be carried to their highest point of development. It was surprising to the deputation to find how very large is the element still existing in the population derived from slave times. Quite three-fourths of the adults now living were once slaves. The generation has not yet passed away which wore the fetter and endured the scourge, and which still retains, to a certain extent, the prejudices, superstitions, and habitudes of that dread and debasing time. More has, however, been accomplished than we had any right to expect. Generally speaking, the creoles of Jamaica constitute a peasantry daily increasing in intelligence; deeply interested in religious truth; possessing a very considerable amount of property, the gain of their own free labor; pressing into the culture of the staples of the island; well clothed and well housed; and moved by a spirit of emulation to acquire more of the arts and advantages of civilized life. The slave of yesterday is even now a peasant of whom no country need to be ashamed, and to whom freedom has been a boon of unmingled blessedness.

The churches of the Jamaica Baptist Union report for the year, an addition of nearly 700 members to their fellowship, not, however, the fruit of the revival, but as the result of the ordinary means of grace. It is during this year that the results of the revival will appear, in the enlargement of the churches from the 4,000 persons who have been admitted to the inquirers' class.

## [ENGLISH] GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THIS Society reports ten stations, (in India,) seven ordained missionaries, one printer, ten female assistant missionaries, and seventeen native preachers. The number of members reported, in five churches, is 354. The receipts of the Society from contributions, last year, were about \$13,500.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

THE last Report of the Foreign Committee of this Board, (October, 1861,) speaks of a "sad deficiency in receipts" during the year.



The receipts reported amount to \$59,126.82; and the Committee say: "By comparing the Financial Statement with that made in the last Report, it will be seen that the receipts from contributions this year fall short of those for the year ending first of October, 1860, in the sum of about \$23,000. This large diminution, entirely unlooked for at the beginning of the financial year, has resulted in the suspension of a portion of the work, and in the accumulation of debt. Of these, more particular account will presently be given; and the Committee take occasion here to remark, that in a work carried on at distances so remote, it is impossible, at once, to adjust the expenditure to an income so rapidly diminished.

"The results consequent upon the falling off of receipts, as stated above, are as follows: IN CHINA, the boys' boarding school, of forty pupils, has been disbanded; the superintendent of the school, Mr. James T. Doyen, a candidate for orders, and his mother, the matron of the school, have retired from the mission; the boys' school-house has been sold for 10,000 taels, (about \$12,000;) \$6,000 paid in cash, and \$6,000 remaining upon bond and mortgage for one year; and the Foreign Committee have authorized the use of this money, and the pledging of the mortgage by Bishop Boone to meet current expenses. The pressure in money matters has moreover led to the resignation of Mr. Edward Hubbell, lay agent and candidate for orders, and of Mr. He Ding, an efficient native Chinese teacher. It has occasioned, also, the detention of the Rev. Mr. Nelson in this country, who was preparing to return to China. \* \*

"IN THE AFRICAN MISSION, the deficiency in receipts has led to the dismissal of one half of the scholars in the Mount Vaughan high school, a reduction of several other of the stations, a suspension of the building of the chapel at Bassa Cove, and the accumulation of drafts on our treasurer here to the amount of \$6,500, now past due, the same having been authorized by the appropriation for the year."

The missions of the Board are in *Greece*, (Athens,)—one missionary; *West Africa*,—three foreign and four colonist, (colored) missionaries; *China*, (Shanghai,)—eight missionaries, (one Bishop and seven Presbyters,) and one ordained native deacon; *Japan*, (Nagasaki,)—two ordained missionaries, and one physician; and *South America*, (Brazil,)—one missionary. Connected with the African mission there are reported 369 communicants, (of whom 211 are 'foreign and colonist,' and 158 'native';) 25 adult baptisms,

and 57 confirmations during the year; 149 boarding and 383 day-scholars in the schools. There are 28 teachers and catechists, of whom 2 are foreign, 9 colonist, and 17 native. In China there are 15 foreign, and 82 native communicants. Thirteen persons were confirmed during the year. A girls' boarding school has 40 pupils; from the day schools, 'no recent returns.' Respecting the schools in Greece it is said, 'About the usual number have attended during the past year.' In Japan and Brazil, operations are but commencing, and no churches or schools are reported.

#### HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

##### *The Marquesas Mission.*

THIS Society, a child of the Sandwich Islands mission of the American Board, expends its means mainly in supporting the mission to the Marquesas Islands, connected with which there are seven Hawaiian missionaries and their wives, and one Englishman, Rev. J. Bicknell; who is now at the Sandwich Islands, superintending the printing of some elementary books. The last annual meeting of the Society was held at Honolulu, May 27, 1861. The receipts for the previous financial year had been \$3,224.66. Mr. Bicknell presented a report of the mission, from which the following extracts are taken:

Eight years ago, the Marquesas was emphatically a land of darkness. There was no knowledge of Jehovah there. There was no Sabbath, no church, no school, no missionary; and consequently there were no souls won to Christ. Since then, great changes have taken place. The true light has dawned upon the land; darkness is receding. There are Sabbaths there now, and schools—and, above all, the name of Jehovah is lisped by tongues which have been reclaimed from the power of evil. Tabus, superstitions, &c., which formerly stood up as giant obstacles to the progress of the mission, are becoming less formidable. To crown all, the hearts of your missionaries are being encouraged. They feel like saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and so saying, they look forward with brighter anticipations.

CIVILIZATION is a subject which has been barely, if at all, touched upon by those who have visited us as delegates of the churches. Indeed, they could not speak intelligently upon it, being merely transient visitors. Sombre indeed was the aspect of things upon our first arrival at the Marquesas. The darkness was visible, and it proved a stunner to us. Previous to our arrival, and upon the strength of the glowing descriptions of the chief,



Matunui, and his associate, Puu the Hawaiian, we had been congratulating ourselves as happy mortals, whose lot was about to fall among the ripening harvest. Our anticipations of a rapid progress were raised to the highest pitch. We never dreamed of antagonistic opinions. All we had to do, we thought, was to open out our primer, and the people would flock to us like famishing doves to the proffered corn. But alas, we discovered that our corn had no attraction. We piped, but the people would not dance; we mourned, but it made no impression upon their hardened hearts. There and then the missionary life became divested of its former illusion, and stared us in the face as a sober matter of fact thing. When we first landed on Fatuiva, there was not an able-bodied native to be found that would act as a servant, and we had to be content with a cripple. At the present time a person may be supplied with scores. The hold of the tabu system upon the minds of the people is becoming weakened. This accounts for their willingness to do the work of servants. In general appearance the people are much improved. Their manners are softening, they are better clothed, and in some the sense of shame is beginning to manifest itself.

In general intelligence, the people have made considerable advances. The wild stare and the listless gaze are passing away. Their knowledge of foreign countries is increasing, and there is a thirst for more. The people have learned, also, to distinguish between the missionary and other foreigners. The distinction made is very marked, and holds good in parts remote from direct missionary influence. One thing which has given the missionaries a consequence is the periodical visits of the *Morning Star*. The people see that the missionaries have supporters, and are not mere wanderers, cast upon their shores to eke out an existence.

#### *The Islands and People.*

Rev. L. H. Gulick, of the Micronesia mission, recently visited the Marquesas Islands, and made a report to the Society, in which he says:

The romantic scenery of the Marquesas Islands has been the theme of many pens. It is certainly a rugged land, and presents as great variety of petrous formation and arrangement as could conveniently comport with its igneous origin. But it should be borne in mind that it is principally the romance of rock and rockiness. The points, headlands, cliffs, ramparts, ridges, chasms, towers, needles, cones, turrets and pinnacles, are nearly all bare, black, frowning, arid rock. A short yellow grass does indeed succeed in rooting itself over considerable portions; but the

eye wanders restlessly, and with pain, to find a little relief from some patch of green. Such patches are indeed found in some of the valleys, and are all the more beautiful from the great, preponderating contrast; but they are of such comparatively limited extent they do not very materially change the general scene.

The Marquesas Islands are probably, with the exception of the Galapagos Islands, which are, however, uninhabited, *the most barren, unproductive, and commercially unimportant* of the basaltic groups of the Pacific Ocean. They furnish wood and water to ships, together with some breadfruit, coconuts, bananas, pigs and fowl, and objects of licentious desire. But it is hard to see what object of healthy commerce they can be made to produce; or how, as civilization dawns upon them, they will be able to purchase the few foreign wares and fabrics their limited population will need.

The Marquesans are one of the more sprightly and intelligent of the Polynesian tribes. Their free democracy, from earliest days, fostered by their sequestered valleys, has been the great outer obstacle to the gospel; but it has given them an independence, and a certain firmness of character, which renders them less impressible to foreign motives and influences, and has given a sub-soil to cultivate, from which we may hope for growths of some permanence. We see this in those who have been converted. The mien and conversation of several of them is that of men convinced, and ready to stand by their convictions, even in the face of the scoffer from foreign lands.

The Marquesas Islands were the earliest discovery of the civilized world in Polynesia proper; they were among the very earliest objects of Protestant Christian philanthropy; and they are the only Polynesian group yet unchristianized. During the long years of amelioration and advance which the other groups have enjoyed, the Marquesans have only been hardening under that horrible system of foreign licentiousness, the possibility of which is the great attraction there, one phase of which deposits its filthy ooze over the well-written but debauched pages of a Herman Melville.

The rapid decrease of the people, and the small number to which they are already reduced, is one of the saddest facts regarding those islands, and is intimately connected with the last. The figures reported in the last year are, I am satisfied, altogether too large. Those given me by various residents, missionaries and others, very nearly agree. The total is only about 8,000; Hivaoa numbering but 3,500, and Nuuhiva 1,600. In 1838, the Rev. Mr. Stallworth estimated Fatuiva at 3,000, Tahuata at 1,000, and Hivaoa at 8,000.

*The Hawaiian Missionaries.*

*The very favorable impression made upon my mind by the Hawaiian missionaries, and the work they have accomplished, is, I hope, prominent in the narrative given of my visit. It seems to me that quite as much, or more, has been effected on Marquesas as on Kusaie and Ponape, where we of American origin have been privileged to labor about the same length of time, and where the circumstances have been perhaps the most favorable.*

*You have done well to send some of your strongest men there. It should, I think, be your policy to send none other; for though the Marquesans are heathen and savages, they are in many things very intelligent and discerning; more so, as I have already intimated, than many of the Pacific Islanders. Your missionaries should be men strong not only in mind and morals, but young, and strong in body.*

*Their schools I could not but almost unqualifiedly commend. The art of reading is more thoroughly imparted to about 100 Marquesans, principally females, than I was prepared to find true, notwithstanding all I had heard. I bade them continually strive to make their school-teaching subservient to the missionary's great business of imparting a knowledge of the way of salvation; and I was happy to find, that those reported as scholars are also regular attendants on Sabbath services, consti-*

*tuting, indeed, the stated congregation at each station;—so that the number of scholars gives also the average attendance on public Sabbath worship.*

*I cannot more appropriately close my report than by quoting the following voluntary testimony regarding your missionaries and their work, addressed to myself by Mr. T. C. Lawson, long a resident on the Marquesas Islands. "Your missionaries have a good report among the natives of these islands; they are nowhere disliked among them. \* \* I am fully persuaded they have done much good here. Already a great change is perceptible. \* \* The Hawaiian Missionary Society has sown the seed of the gospel truth, and there are living witnesses here to prove that God is not a liar. The seed has sprung up; the shoots are fair and healthy, but they are yet young and tender, and require much nursing, seeing they are surrounded by many rank and bitter weeds. If the fostering care of the husbandmen be withdrawn, the weeds will overrun the young shoots, before they have gotten sufficient growth to take care of themselves. \* \* I rejoice in the protestation of the missionaries against giving up their field; and I would advise the Hawaiian Missionary Society not to withdraw them."*

*A table given by Mr. Gulick shows 8 mission stations, in "parishes" numbering in all 2,089 inhabitants; 8 schools, with 217 pupils; and 12 church members.*

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## MISCELLANIES.

*PROGRESS OF LIBERAL VIEWS AT SMYRNA.*

Mr. Ladd wrote, October 22, 1861: "The influence of Protestantism on the Armenian church is manifesting itself pretty strongly in Smyrna, in opposition to the long established abuses and intolerance in the Armenian community. The same is true also at Constantinople; but there, the opposition has assumed, for the present, the form of a fierce quarrel about the choice of a Patriarch for Jerusalem. Here, the liberal party have formed a society, which embraces a large portion of the young and middle-aged men in the community, for the purpose of promoting principles which they advocate. Among these principles are the following: That no one shall be reproached or persecuted for his religion; that the modern Armenian language shall be more taught and cultivated; that the civil officers of their

community must be chosen by the people, and not appointed by the priesthood and a few leading men, as formerly; and that all who hold church property in their hands, whether priests or others, shall be required to give a strict account of the use of it. This society is the result of the rising up of the people to claim their rights, against the usurpations of the priesthood and a few chief men in the community. There cannot be said to be any spiritual element in the movement as yet; but the principles advocated are favorable to the spread of the truth. The society has a reading room, and some of its members publish a periodical, which is, in reality, the society's organ.

"During the past summer, we of this station presented a selection of our missionary books to the society for their reading room, not feeling very confident as to

how far they might find a favorable reception. We were glad to find, however, that the books were eagerly read; (we never heard that any one spoke a word against them;) and were much gratified in receiving from the society a very friendly letter expressing their thanks for them. We also sent to their reading room some copies of our Armenian paper, printed at Constantinople, and they now send us their paper as a return for the favor.

"About a year ago, eight persons connected with this periodical were thrown into prison by the Turks without trial, and the publication of the paper was prohibited. But the Turkish authorities soon understood that they had acted inconsiderately in the case, and released them from prison; saying that they had imprisoned them for publishing the paper without a *firman*, that is, without liberty from the Porte. This liberty has now been procured, and the paper, after being stopped for several months, is printed again without hinderance, and the principles which it advocates are becoming more and more popular in the community.

"These facts show that the principles of the society bring its members much nearer to us missionaries, than the Armenians generally have hitherto wished to be; and we strongly hope that good will come out of this movement."

#### A PLEASANT SABBATH IN SYRIA.

Mr. Jessup wrote from Beirut, in October last: "Some time since, I spent a Sabbath in Ain Zehalty, where the majority of the people have become Protestants, and the old Greek-Catholic Church, once filled with pictures and all the paraphernalia of baptized paganism, is now stripped of all those trifles, the old altar transformed into a pulpit, and the people meet to worship God in the simplicity of the gospel. A few only of the people hold out in opposition, and the French priest at B'teddin is now trying to use them as a lever for recovering the church edifice to the old sect; but it is not probable that he will succeed. Of the old pictures, formerly in the church, some were burned by the Druzes during the war, some have been made into boxes to hold

barley for the animals, and one or two are now used as trays to carry bread to the village oven. I have not spent a more interesting Sabbath in Syria than when I preached in that old church, with one hundred and thirty men, women and children, sitting around on the floor, listening to the word of life, and joining, though rudely, in singing the songs of Zion. They have their own native preacher and teacher, and they are sincerely anxious to train their children in the right way."

#### PRAYER FOR AMERICA IN INDIA.

Mr. Tracy, of the American Board, writes from Pasumalie: "We have all been much gratified by the fact, that on the day appointed by President Lincoln for fasting and prayer, Sir Arthur Cotton, and some other English gentlemen in Madras, got up a meeting for special prayer on behalf of our country, in this her time of peril. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a goodly number met together with united hearts; and we cannot but believe that their prayers were heard, and will be answered in due season in the bestowment of increased wisdom, courage and success to the counsellors and defenders of our native land."

#### A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Mr. Wheeler, of Kharpoot, mentions a recent visit to a Pasha at Erzroom, and his feelings in regard to Protestant Christianity as follows:

"Twenty-five years ago, any Mohammedan who should have declared himself a Christian would certainly have been put to death; but now there are many, especially in Constantinople, who are known to have renounced the false prophet, some of whom publicly preach Christ crucified as the only Savior, and no one molests them. Pashas have, in repeated instances, publicly acknowledged the right of Mohammedans to renounce their faith and become Christians. This we knew before, but were not prepared for the scene which has just occurred, on our visit to the Pasha at Erzroom. When we entered, he rose and received us cordially, shaking hands,



and ordering the usual pipes and coffee, with so pleasant a smile that it was hard to feel that we were looking upon one of those terrible men, the stories of whose bloody deeds have blackened so many pages of eastern history. Though Mr. Dwight knew Turkish quite well, we had an interpreter through whom the conversation was held. The Pasha spoke freely of the missionary work in Turkey, showing that he is well acquainted with it. He said: 'Here in Erzroom there are few Protestants, but in Constantinople there are many. Stepan Agha, the head man of the Protestants there, is my friend. There, *even Turks become Protestants*, and I have brought a Protestant Turk with me to Erzroom.' This he said laughingly, telling an attendant to call the man, who at once came. He is the Pasha's private secretary. 'This man,' said the Pasha, 'is a good Protestant, and he has tried to make me one;' at the same time saying to Mr. Dwight, 'If you will only learn Turkish well, you will persuade many Turks to become Protestants.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. D., 'I may learn it so as to persuade even you.' During this talk the Russian consul was present, and other persons were constantly coming and going, some of them Turks of influence. Thus for nearly an hour we talked freely and pleasantly with this high Turkish dignitary, about our work in different parts of the empire; the 'Protestant Turk' meanwhile standing by, and telling what he had seen of the different missionaries and their work. Said Mr. D., 'Had such a scene as this occurred at my visit here thirty-one years ago, both the Protestant Turk and the Pasha would have paid for it with their heads.'"

#### MURDER OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The *British Standard* of December 20, 1861, contains the following statement. Of the missionaries mentioned, Mr. Holmes was connected with the Southern Baptist and Mr. Parker with the Protestant Episcopal Board.

"Letters from Chefoo describe the assistance lent to that place by the French admiral, to save it from the rebels. The

rebels had gone eastward, giving up every thing to fire and sword. The scene of their recent visit is said to be frightful beyond description. Their object is extermination, but they indulge in the most atrocious cruelty wherever they are victors. The most unhappy part of this story remains to be told:—It appears that two American missionaries had, at an early stage of the proceedings, gone away in the direction of the rebels, either to urge clemency, as some suppose, or to see after the safety of a gentleman, brother to one of the missionaries, who was expected to arrive about that time from Tientsin, whence he was traveling overland. He did arrive safely, but only to find that his brother and his brother's friend had been cruelly put to death by the rebels. The bodies were brought in on the 16th, and they bore undoubted marks of torture. The unfortunate men were Messrs. Parker and Holmes, and the unhappy widow of one of them was at Chefoo when the tragedy occurred."

#### MADAGASCAR.

##### *Efforts of Papists.*

The *Missionary Magazine and Chronicle* for December, says: "The papers of the French Colony of *Bourbon*, or *Réunion*, inform us that among the first visitors to Madagascar, on the re-opening of the country, were M. Lambert and Père Jouan, shortly followed by two other priests. It is affirmed also, that M. Lambert holds a high place in the confidence and regard of the new sovereign, and that, under the influence and instruction of Père Jouan, he has become a Romanist. We are well aware that about the year 1856, this French ecclesiastic succeeded in obtaining for a while a residence at the capital. This he did by concealing his real profession and objects, and assuming to be a teacher of mathematics.

"At that time the views of the prince were in no degree favorable to Popery, nor has he since given the slightest indication that his attachment to the principles and professors of Protestantism has been changed. But we confidently anticipate the early appearance of a large body of Popish missionaries in Madagascar, and

that every effort will be employed to turn away both the king and his people from the right ways of the Lord. The Catholic authorities, not only in Bourbon, but in France, and throughout Europe, will doubtless make a vigorous effort to establish their system over the minds of a people just emerging from the darkness of Paganism; in proof of which, we give our readers the copy of a notice just posted on the doors of certain Catholic chapels in the city of Cork, in the following terms:—*‘Young Men wanted for missionaries to Madagascar!’*

“The writers of the French Colonial press in Bourbon, boldly assert the right of France to the supreme political power in Madagascar, and would rejoice to make Radama a mere tributary to the Imperial Government; and in Paris the same pretensions are also put forth, and this course of policy strongly advocated. So lately as the 12th ultimo, an elaborate article appeared in the *‘Journal des Débats,’* from the pen of M. Jules Duval, maintaining the right of France to the sovereignty of Madagascar, and reflecting on the Imperial Government for its supineness in not having already adopted means to enforce its claim. These pretensions might well awaken the most painful forebodings, if they were likely to be enforced; but the Government of Britain will respect and maintain the independent sovereignty of the new King, and we have no apprehension that the Government of France will pursue the contrary course of injustice and dishonor.”

*Protestant Missionaries.*

The Directors of the London Missionary Society, in view of the favoring change which has occurred, have at once taken measures to resume missionary operations in that island. The Magazine and Chronicle states: “Events under review left the Directors of the Society without hesitation as to their course of duty. Eight years since, when the prospect of deliverance for the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, and the admission of Christian teachers from Britain, appeared to be at hand, upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS were raised by the members of the Society, to accomplish this object; and although the

sanguine hopes then cherished were for the time disappointed, this fund has been held sacred, and is now happily available for the object designed. It appeared also to the Directors that their long-trying and beloved friend, the Rev. WILLIAM ELLIS, whose visit to Madagascar in 1856 was connected with incalculable advantages, would be *the man* to undertake another visit to the Island, with a view precisely to ascertain facts, which in their bearing may have great influence on the future progress of the gospel, and to prepare the way for the introduction of a new body of Christian laborers.

“Mr. Ellis embarked for Mauritius on board the *‘Pera,’* at Southampton, on the 20th ult. \* \* In the confident hope that the report of Mr. Ellis will justify the measure, the Directors in the meantime have resolved to use all practicable means to send forth, in the early part of the ensuing spring, a band of missionaries (not less than six in number) suitably qualified for the different departments of labor demanded by the new circumstances of the church in Madagascar, and by the favorable facilities likely to be afforded for the extension of the gospel among the multitudes who are yet the victims of impure habits and debasing superstitions. In addition to brethren directly bearing the missionary office, it is hoped that other devoted individuals may be found—one, at least, well instructed in surgery and medicine; a second, with qualifications for promoting general and Christian education, by training native schoolmasters; and a third, practically acquainted with the art of printing.”

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ITALY.

Rev. E. E. Hall, agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union, writes from Florence: “I need not urge the importance of the present moment for using all diligence in prosecuting the work of evangelization here. The simple fact that the gospel may be preached and the Word of God disseminated in all parts of Italy, save Venetia and the *‘Patrimony of St. Peter,’* and that this door, by some unexpected revolution, may be closed, furnish an incentive to work while the day lasts.

Every blow now struck falls with some degree of damaging force on the old and half-paralyzed body of Popery. There are many fields open for the laborer, but I dare not look for, or employ, evangelists and colporters, lest, after some encouraging words, I should not see my way clear to pay their services. The work in the island of Elba is going on with much prosperity."

#### OAHU COLLEGE.

The prospects of this institution seem to be quite encouraging. During the term which closed in November last, the number of pupils was seventy-one. Of these, forty, a much larger proportion than formerly, were from "outside the mission families," and "not objects of charity." Six pupils made a profession of religion during the term. President Mills writes: "Since I wrote you before, \$3,000 have been subscribed on the Islands towards the endowment of the College, and I hope \$2,000 more may be obtained. The land granted by the Government has been sold for about \$8,000, and the funds invested."

#### EMBARKATION.

Rev. I. F. PETTIBONE, of the mission to Western Turkey, left New York on the 14th of December last, in the "City of Baltimore," for Liverpool, on his way to Constantinople.

#### DEATH.

At Austerlitz, New York, January 2, Mrs. SARAH L. POWERS, wife of Rev. P. O. Powers, of the Central Turkey mission.

### DONATIONS.

#### RECEIVED IN DECEMBER.

##### MAINE.

|                                                                  |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cumberland co. Aux. So. H. Packard, Tr.                          |             |
| Portland, 3d cong. ch. and so. m. c.                             | 36 22       |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.                        |             |
| Farmington, Cong. ch.                                            | 25 00       |
| Kennebec Conf.                                                   |             |
| Augusta, South cong. ch. and parish to cons. JOHN MEANS an H. M. | 269 90      |
| Lincoln co.                                                      |             |
| Thomaston, A friend,                                             | 5 00        |
| Waldoboro', Cong. ch. 7,90; la. asso. 9,50; individuals, 42;     | 59 40—64 40 |
| Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.                          |             |
| Brewer, 1st cong. ch.                                            | 23 27       |
| York Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.                       |             |
| Saco, P. Eastman,                                                | 10 00       |
|                                                                  | 423 79      |

|                                                         |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bethel, Mrs. Grover,                                    | 5 00         |
| East Machias, Cong. ch. m. c.                           | 5 00         |
| Eastport, Central cong. ch. and so. m. c. 22: Mr. W. 3; | 25 00        |
| Machias, G. Longfellow,                                 | 3 00         |
| St. Stephen, N. B. cong. ch. and so. m. c.              | 85 00        |
| Woolwich, Cong. ch.                                     | 14 00—137 00 |

565 79

|                                                                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Legacies.—Augusta, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall, by Amos Nourse, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 1,700;) | 235 00 |
|                                                                                       | 800 79 |

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

|                                                           |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cheshire co. Aux. So. A. Duren, Tr.                       |              |
| Winchester, Cong. ch. and so.                             | 71 11        |
| Hinsdale, do.                                             | 50 00        |
| Keene, Heshbon so. for loyal Ind. miss. 12: Mrs. A. W. 2; | 14 00—135 11 |
| Grafton co. Aux. so. W. W. Russell, Tr.                   |              |
| A lady,                                                   | 25 00        |
| Campton, Cong. ch. and so.                                | 18 00        |
| Hanover, College ch. m. c.                                | 58 00        |
| Lebanon, Cong. ch. and so.                                | 8 50         |
| Orford, West do.                                          | 29 05—139 05 |
| Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.                   |              |
| Dunbarton, Cong. ch. and so.                              | 18 00        |
| Franklin, G. W. Nesmith,                                  | 25 00        |
| New London, E. L. Trussell,                               | 10 00—63 00  |
| Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.                |              |
| Kingston, Ch. and cong.                                   | 4 00         |
| Stratford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.                   |              |
| Dover, 1st cong. ch. and so. 51,76; m. c. 9,55;           | 61 31        |
|                                                           | 402 47       |

##### VERMONT.

|                                                                                    |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.                                                |               |
| Middlebury, Cong. ch. and so.                                                      | 110 63        |
| New Haven, do.                                                                     | 24 00—134 63  |
| Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.                                         |               |
| Barnet, Cong. ch. and so.                                                          | 13 00         |
| Peacham, Cong. ch.                                                                 | 35 00         |
| St. Johnsbury, South cong. ch. and so.                                             | 37 87         |
| South Hardwick, Daniel French to cons. Mrs. MARY G. SMITH, of Montpelier, an H. M. | 100 00—185 87 |
| Chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Tr.                                          |               |
| Underhill, Two friends,                                                            | 10 00         |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. C. B. Swift, Tr.                                             |               |
| Bakersfield, Cong. ch.                                                             | 15 00         |
| Fairfax, Indiv.                                                                    | 4 00          |
| Sheldon, Cong. ch. and so.                                                         | 20 51—39 51   |
| Orleans co. Aux. So. Rev. A. R. Gray, Tr.                                          |               |
| Barton, Mrs. M. B. P.                                                              | 1 00          |
| Derby, Cong. ch. 6; Rev. J. F. 2;                                                  | 8 00          |
| Greensboro', A poor widow, a thank offering,                                       | 5 00          |
| West Charleston, Mrs. B. and fam.                                                  | 2 25—16 25    |
| Rutland co. Aux. so. J. Barrett, Tr.                                               |               |
| Castleton, Cong. ch. and so.                                                       | 12 00         |
| Poultney, do.                                                                      | 8 85—20 85    |
| Washington co. Aux. So. G. W. Scott, Tr.                                           |               |
| Waterbury, Cong. ch. and so.                                                       | 35 64         |
| Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.                                                 |               |
| Brattleboro', Central ch. and so. m. c.                                            | 43 93         |
| Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.                                                |               |
| Sharon, Mrs. M.                                                                    | 1 00          |
|                                                                                    | 487 73        |
| Bennington, 1st cong. ch.                                                          | 23 11         |
|                                                                                    | 510 84        |

|                                                                                                                 |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Legacies.—Peacham, Miss Abigail Chamberlin, by E. C. Chamberlin, Ex'r, 200; less int. 4,50; (prev. rec'd, 300;) | 195 50 |
|                                                                                                                 | 706 34 |

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

|                                         |            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| Barnstable co. Aux. So.                 |            |
| Sandwich, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.       | 35 00      |
| West Barnstable, W. Crocker,            | 5 00—40 00 |
| Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis, Tr. |            |
| Glendale, S. P.                         | 5 00       |



|                                                                       |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Otis, Cong. ch. and so.                                               | 36 50                              |
| Williamstown, Williams Coll. m. c.                                    | 6 10—17 50                         |
| Boston, (of wh. fr. an aged lady, 10; S. J. K. for African miss. 10;) | 265 78                             |
| Brookfield Asso. W. Hyde, Tr.                                         |                                    |
| Dana, Cong. ch. and so.                                               | 16 69                              |
| Essex co.                                                             |                                    |
| Lawrence, Central cong. ch. m. c.                                     |                                    |
| 14,70; Lawrence st. ch. m. c. 15;                                     | 29 70                              |
| Lynn, 1st cong. ch. and so. m. c.                                     | 17 00                              |
| Wenham, Cong. ch. and so.                                             | 41 00—87 70                        |
| Essex co. North Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.                             |                                    |
| Groveland, Cong. ch. and so.                                          | 21 00                              |
| Ipswich, South ch. and so.                                            | 82 56                              |
| Newburyport, No. cong. ch. 33,50;                                     |                                    |
| a mother's thank-offering, 10;                                        | 49 50                              |
| West Amesbury, A friend,                                              | 2 00                               |
| West Newbury, 2d par. m. c.                                           | 35 78—190 84                       |
| Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.                        |                                    |
| Lynnfield, Cong. ch. m. c.                                            | 5 84                               |
| Salem, Tab. ch. and so. m. c.                                         | 18 06—23 90                        |
| Hampden co. Aux. So. J. C. Bridgman, Tr.                              |                                    |
| A friend,                                                             | 5 00                               |
| Chicopee, 1st church, 60,05; m. c.                                    | 58,14; wh. cons. NATHAN MOS-       |
| MAN an H. M.; 3d ch. m. c.                                            | 58,13;                             |
| Ludlow, Cong. ch.                                                     | 32 93                              |
| Mittineague, do. m. c.                                                | 5 94                               |
| Springfield, Oliver ch. m. c.                                         | 17 00                              |
| West Springfield, 1st ch. m. c.                                       | 17 21—254 70                       |
| Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.                            |                                    |
| Amherst, L. H. 2; College ch. m.                                      | c. 12; South cong. ch. and so. 18; |
| Cummington, CLARISSA BRIGGS,                                          | 50, wh. with prev. dona. cons.     |
| herself an H. M.; Village ch. 17;                                     | 67 00                              |
| Hadley, Russell ch. m. c.                                             | 90 29                              |
| North Hadley, Cong. ch.                                               | 43 65                              |
| Northampton, 1st do. m. c. 144,76;                                    |                                    |
| Edwards ch. m. c. 42,42;                                              | 187 18                             |
| Norwich, Cong. ch.                                                    | 13 25                              |
| Southampton, La. asso.                                                | 44 07                              |
| South Hadley Falls, Cong. ch.                                         | 40 00                              |
| Westhampton, Cong. ch. to cons.                                       |                                    |
| Rev. E. C. BISSELL an H. M.                                           | 88 07                              |
| Williamsburg, Cong. ch.                                               | 88 03                              |
| Worthington, do.                                                      | 75 33                              |
|                                                                       | 768 00                             |

Ded. ex. 44—768 36

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Middlesex co.                                 |               |
| Auburndale, Cong. ch. and so. 149;            |               |
| m. c. 139,08;                                 | 288 08        |
| East Cambridge, Evan. cong. ch.               |               |
| m. c.                                         | 9 60          |
| Groton, Union ortho. ch. and so.              | 35 75         |
| Littleton, Cong. ch. and so.                  | 10 00         |
| Lowell, John st. cong. ch. m. c.              | 8 70          |
| Medway, 1st cong. ch. and so. m. c. 10        | 72            |
| Needham, Cong. ch. and so.                    | 8 50          |
| Reading, Old south ch. and so.                | 36 85—448 20  |
| Norfolk co.                                   |               |
| Roxbury, A friend, 4; Eliot ch.               |               |
| and so. m. c. 6,45; E. F. 5; Vine             |               |
| st. ch. m. c. 30,36;                          | 45 81         |
| West Roxbury, South evan. ch.                 |               |
| and so. m. c. 50,02; bal. of coll.            | 18,40;        |
| Wrentham, 1st cong. ch.                       | 45 00—159 23  |
| Plymouth co.                                  |               |
| Duxbury, Capt. Weston,                        | 10 00         |
| Hingham, Evan. cong. ch.                      | 20 00         |
| Marshfield, 1st cong. ch. 1,50; m.            | c. 10;        |
| 11 50—41 50                                   |               |
| Taunton and vic.                              |               |
| Berkley, Fem. cent. so.                       | 16 16         |
| East Attleboro', 2d cong. ch.                 | 12 00—28 16   |
| Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R. Hooper, Tr. |               |
| Leicester, Cong. ch. and so. gent.            |               |
| 147; la. 75,25; m. c. 40,93;                  | 263 18        |
| Paxton, Cong. ch. and so.                     | 52 26—315 44  |
| Worcester co. North, C. Sanderson, Tr.        |               |
| Winchendon, North ch.                         | 15 65         |
| Worcester co. South, W. C. Capron, Tr.        |               |
| East Douglas, Cong. ch. and so.               | 90 00         |
| Uxbridge, Evan. do.                           | 100 00—190 00 |

2,893 65

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| A friend, 2; do. 1; Chelsea, Winnisimmet |          |
| ch. and so. m. c. 70,50; Broadway ch.    |          |
| m. c. 28,10;                             | 101 60   |
|                                          | 2,995 25 |
| Legacies.—Cambridge, Miss Betsey Bates,  |          |
| by S. T. Farwell, Ex'r,                  | 200 00   |
|                                          | 3,195 25 |

## RHODE ISLAND.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Providence, Free evan. cong. ch. | 11 00 |
|----------------------------------|-------|

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                               |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fairfield co. East, Aux. So.                  |                 |
| Bethel, Seth Seelye, wh. with prev.           |                 |
| dona. cons. Mrs. ABIGAIL SER-                 |                 |
| LYE an H. M.                                  | 50 00           |
| Brookfield, Cong. ch.                         | 33 00           |
| Danbury, do. and m. c.                        | 114 10          |
| Huntington, Cong. ch. gent. 33,19;            |                 |
| la. 25,94;                                    | 59 13           |
| Newtown, Cong. ch.                            | 34 11           |
| Stratford, G. Loomis,                         | 4 00—294 34     |
| Fairfield co. West, Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.   |                 |
| Greenfield, Cong. ch. coll. and               |                 |
| m. c.                                         | 57 60           |
| Greenwich, 2d do. 50; fem. miss.              |                 |
| so. 28;                                       | 78 00           |
| Southport, Cong. ch. m. c.                    | 10 00           |
| Stanwich, Cong. ch.                           | 51 00—196 00    |
| Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Agent.   |                 |
| Bristol, La.                                  | 7 50            |
| Canton Centre, Gent. 17,25; la.               |                 |
| 16,40;                                        | 33 65           |
| East Windsor, Cong. ch.                       | 18 63           |
| East Avon, do.                                | 46 86           |
| Glasterbury, Gent. 250; la. (of wh.           |                 |
| to cons. Mrs. ELECTA TALCOTT                  |                 |
| an H. M. 100;) 110,40; m. c.                  |                 |
| 79,16;                                        | 439 56          |
| Hartford, Centre ch. and so. (of              |                 |
| wh. fr. Calvin Day to cons.                   |                 |
| CHARLES SEYMOUR, of Hudson,                   |                 |
| Ohio, an H. M. 100;) 1,752; m.                |                 |
| c. 8,87; North cong. ch. 248,25;              |                 |
| m. c. 4,60; South cong. ch.                   |                 |
| 343,68; Pearl st. ch. (of wh. fr.             |                 |
| Rev. William Turner, to cons.                 |                 |
| CHARLES P. TURNER, of Phila-                  |                 |
| delphia, an H. M. 100;) to cons.              |                 |
| MARIA G. PITKIN, ELLEN M.                     |                 |
| CASE, ELIZA A. CRANE and JUD-                 |                 |
| SON H. ROOT H. M. 599,11; 2,956 71            |                 |
| Wethersfield, Cong. ch.                       | 188 30          |
| West Hartford, Cong. ch. and so.              | 166 99          |
| Windsor, do.                                  | 42 17           |
| Windsor, do.                                  | 100 00—4,000 37 |
| Hartford co. South, Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.  |                 |
| Berlin, Cong. ch. and so.                     | 64 64           |
| New Britain, South ch. and so. to             |                 |
| cons. Mrs. CORDELIA H. STAN-                  |                 |
| LEY, HENRY B. BUCKLAND,                       |                 |
| HUBERT F. NORTH and WIL-                      |                 |
| LIAM S. BOOTH H. M.                           | 440 00          |
| Westfield, Cong. ch. and so. gent.            |                 |
| and la. 25,82; m. c. 24,18;                   | 50 00—554 64    |
| Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.   |                 |
| Milton, Mrs. J. G. R.                         | 5 00            |
| Roxbury, Cong. ch. and so.                    | 21 00           |
| Winstead, 1st do.                             | 71 40           |
| Woodbury, North cong. ch.                     | 100 00—197 40   |
| Middlesex Asso.                               |                 |
| Chester, Cong. ch. and so. 25,43;             |                 |
| m. c. 51,33;                                  | 76 76           |
| Higginnum, Cong. ch. and so.                  |                 |
| 69,65; young people's prayer                  |                 |
| meeting, 1,10;                                | 70 75           |
| Middle Haddam, m. c.                          | 14 45           |
| Millington, Cong. ch. and so.                 | 10 00—171 96    |
| New Haven City, Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Agent. |                 |
| New Haven, A friend, 10, Centre ch. 8;        |                 |
| Henry White, 100; North ch. m. c.             |                 |
| 9,75; Chapel st. m. c. 4,06; South do.        |                 |
| m. c. 4,51; Yale coll. m. c. 2,78; Col-       |                 |
| lege st. ch. 61,97;                           | 201 07          |

|                                                |              |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Agent.       |              |
| Clinton, Cong. ch. m. c.                       | 98 88        |
| Northford, La.                                 | 17 00—115 58 |
| New Haven co. West Conso. W. Atwater, Tr.      |              |
| Milford, Plymouth ch.                          | 65 00        |
| Southbury, Cong. ch.                           | 53 00        |
| Woodbridge, Gent. 48,65; la. 56; 104 65—222 65 |              |
| New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.       |              |
| F. A. Perkins and C. Butler, Trs.              |              |
| Fitchville, Cong. ch.                          | 35 00        |
| Salem, do.                                     | 26 50        |
| Stonington, 1st do.                            | 6 40—67 80   |
| Tolland co. Aux. So. E. B. Preston, Tr.        |              |
| South Coventry, A friend,                      | 5 00         |
| Windham co. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tr.         |              |
| Canterbury, 1st cong. ch. and so.              |              |
| 64,10; m. c. 15,90; to cons.                   |              |
| THOMAS G. CLARK an H. M.                       | 80 00        |
| West Killingly, Cong. ch. and so.              |              |
| Rev. W. W. Davenport, 20; gent.                |              |
| asso. 107,95; la. asso. 52,45; m.              |              |
| c. 46;                                         | 226 50       |
| West Woodstock, Cong. ch. and                  |              |
| so.                                            | 3 00         |
| Windham, Cong. ch. and so.                     | 42 00—351 50 |

6,378 41

|                                                             |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Legacies.—East Hartford, Mrs. H. Bigelow, by A. G. Hammond, | 15 00    |
|                                                             | 6,393 41 |

## NEW YORK.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Buffalo and vic. J. Crocker, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
| Buffalo, Invalid,                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1 00          |
| Niagara Falls, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                               | 112 00        |
| Suspension Bridge, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                           | 16 00—129 00  |
| Geneva and vic. Aux. So. W. H. Smith, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                           |               |
| Batavia, Mrs. P. S. Tracy,                                                                                                                                                                                             | 5 00          |
| Elmira, 1st pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 71 37—79 37   |
| Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |
| Durham, D. Coe,                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10 00         |
| Monroe and vic. E. Ely, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |
| Bergen, 1st cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 15 47         |
| Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 162,39;                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |
| Brick pres. ch. 68,45;                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 230 84—246 31 |
| New York City and Brooklyn, A. Merwin, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                             |               |
| (Of wh. fr. W. W. Chester, 100; J. C. Baldwin, 300; a gentleman, 1,000; la. of 4th av. pres. ch. 50,50; Brooklyn, South cong. ch. 75,58; Robert S. Oakley, wh. with prev. dona. cons. CHARLES M. OAKLEY an H. M. 50; ) | 1,702 49      |
| Oneida co. Aux. So. J. E. Warner, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |
| Whitesboro', Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 51 00         |
| Otsego co. Aux. So. D. H. Little, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |
| Cooperstown, Fem. miss. so.                                                                                                                                                                                            | 17 80         |
| St. Lawrence co. Aux. So. C. T. Hulburd, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                           |               |
| Brasher Falls, Pres. ch. 13; H. M. H. 10; L. H. 5;                                                                                                                                                                     | 28 00         |
| Syracuse and vic. S. Mead, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |
| La Fayette,                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 16 80         |
| Marcellus, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8 15          |
| Syracuse, 1st do. 128,97; a friend, 51c.;                                                                                                                                                                              | 129 47        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 151 42        |
| Ded. ex.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 70—153 72     |

2,417 69

|                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Bethany Centre, Mrs. H.                      | 1 00   |
| Binghamton, A friend, for debt,              | 5 00   |
| Corfu, Pres. ch.                             | 16 50  |
| Dexter, do.                                  | 7 19   |
| East Bloomfield, 1st cong. ch.               | 130 00 |
| Homer, A friend,                             | 40 00  |
| Hornellsville, 1st pres. ch. coll. and m. c. | 21 00  |
| Ithaca, Pres. ch.                            | 35 38  |
| Jefferson, do. m. c.                         | 7 14   |
| Lyons, N. Taft,                              | 20 00  |
| Ludlowville, A friend,                       | 10 00  |
| Malden, Pres. ch.                            | 18 00  |
| Miller's Place, m. c.                        | 35 00  |
| Mount Morris, Pres. ch. 19,41; m. c. 20,27;  | 39 68  |
| New York State, Avails of quilt,             | 150 00 |
| Orient, Cong. ch.                            | 40 00  |
| Oswego, O. J. H.                             | 10 00  |

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Ovid, 1st pres. ch.              | 47 00       |
| Palmyra, Pres. ch.               | 107 00      |
| Pekin, Miss A. Peck,             | 5 00        |
| Poughkeepsie, Rev. T. S. Wickes, | 50 00       |
| Rocky Point, Cong. ch. m. c.     | 22 58       |
| Schodack, J. Griffin,            | 10 00       |
| Southold, Pres. ch. m. c.        | 27 00       |
| Truxton, Rev. C. Clark,          | 5 00        |
| Waterford, H. G.                 | 25 00       |
| York, Cong. ch. bal.             | 5 75—890 22 |
|                                  | 3,307 91    |

|                                                                                                                                                                                    |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Legacies.—New York city, Int. on legacy of Anson G. Phelps, by Wm. E. Dodge, Ex'r, 1,276.66; Mrs. Catharine Brown, by W. L. Weed, J. R. Hopkins, and J. R. Hovey, Ex'rs, 3,000.00; | 4,276 66  |
| Norwich, Isabel Sheldon, by Warren Newton, Ex'r,                                                                                                                                   | 6,000 00  |
| Palmyra, Mary D. Warner, by Oren Warner, Ex'r, ack. in Dec. Herald from Cummington, Ms. \$50.                                                                                      |           |
| Springfield, B. Rathbun,                                                                                                                                                           | 43 61     |
| Troy, Benjamin Talmadge and Mrs. Maria Talmadge, by Mrs. M. J. Cushman, (prev. rec. 1,180,21; )                                                                                    | 367 25    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                    | 10,687 55 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                    | 13,995 46 |

## NEW JERSEY.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bethlehem, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2 00         |
| Beverly, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 13 31        |
| Bloomfield, H. G. B.                                                                                                                                                                                            | 25 00        |
| Fairton, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                              | 20 00        |
| Morristown, 1st do                                                                                                                                                                                              | 10 00        |
| Newark, Job Haines, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Rev. ALONZO P. JOHNSON of Newark, and Rev. JAMES F. BREWSTER of Chester, H. M. 20; South Park pres. ch. m. c. 43,92; 2d pres. ch. young people's miss. so. 78,76; | 142 68       |
| South Orange, Pres. ch. 83,80; m. c. 12;                                                                                                                                                                        | 50 80        |
| Springfield, Rev. O. L. Kirkland,                                                                                                                                                                               | 10 00        |
| Suckasunny, 1st pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                       | 20 00—338 73 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                                                                                   |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| By William Work, Agent.                                                                           |               |
| Gibson, Rev. E. Allen,                                                                            | 2 00          |
| Hartsville, Neshaming ch. J. L.                                                                   | 6 00          |
| Philadelphia, Calvary ch. M. W. Baldwin, 400; m. c. 92,33; I. B. L. 10; Pine st. ch. m. c. 35,39; |               |
| Tabor miss. 1,49; J. D. L. 10;                                                                    | 549 21        |
| York, Pres. ch.                                                                                   | 229 64—786 85 |
| Carbondale, Mrs. J.                                                                               | 1 00          |
| Edinboro', Pres. ch.                                                                              | 4 00          |
| Gettysburg, W. W.                                                                                 | 10 00         |
| Montrose, Pres. ch. m. c.                                                                         | 11 50         |
| Pleasant Retreat, Mrs. S. 2,69;                                                                   |               |
| Brownback's Charge, Ger. Ref. ch. 7,31; for Rev. Dr. Schneider,                                   | 10 00         |
| Aintab,                                                                                           |               |
| Wattsburgh, Pres. ch.                                                                             | 12 00—48 50   |
|                                                                                                   | 835 35        |

## DELAWARE.

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| By William Work, Agent.           |              |
| St. Georges, Pres. ch.            | 60 00        |
| Wilmington, Hanover st. ch. m. c. | 61 48—124 48 |

## OHIO.

|                                                                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                                                         |            |
| Cincinnati, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 8,81;                                                       |            |
| 3d do. 3,35; L. E. A. 1;                                                                   | 13 16      |
| Columbus, 2d pres. ch. 36; m. c. 7,50, wh. with prev. dona. cons. D. T. WOODBURY an H. M.; |            |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hall, 25;                                                               | 68 50      |
| Georgetown, Pres. ch.                                                                      | 4 00       |
| Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch.                                                                | 5 16—91 22 |
| Chester, Mrs. H. T. Reed,                                                                  | 9 10       |
| Chillicothe, Indiv. by Rev. J. E. Chandler,                                                | 3 50       |
| Clarksfield, Eber Jones, dec'd,                                                            | 10 00      |

|                                           |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Granville, T. M. R. 5; a widow's mite, 5; | 10 00       |
| Kelloggsville, F. S.                      | 3 00        |
| Lyme,                                     | 10 00       |
| West Williamsfield, M. L.                 | 1 00        |
| Willoughby, L. L.                         | 10 00—56 50 |
|                                           | 147 72      |

## INDIANA.

|                                                               |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                            |            |
| Danville, Mrs. J. Foote,                                      | 5 00       |
| Mishawaka, Pres. ch. m. c.                                    | 5 00       |
| North Madison, Sharon pres. ch.                               | 3 00—13 00 |
| La Porte, 2d pres. ch. to cons. Rev. GEORGE C. NOYES an H. M. | 166 25     |
|                                                               | 179 25     |

## ILLINOIS.

|                                                                            |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Rev. C. Clark, Agent.                                                   |              |
| Belvidere, Pres. ch.                                                       | 46 00        |
| Como, Cong. ch. m. c. 3,36; Mrs. S. 1;                                     | 4 36—50 36   |
| Bloomington, A few friends,                                                | 4 00         |
| Chicago, 2d pres. ch.                                                      | 50 00        |
| Elmwood, Cong. ch.                                                         | 7 00         |
| Macomb, do.                                                                | 5 00         |
| Newcomb, Jersey pres. ch.                                                  | 4 00         |
| Rosemond, Mrs. H. H. P.                                                    | 3 00         |
| Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Boynton, 25; Mrs. R. P. A. 10;             |              |
| 2d pres. ch. 35;                                                           | 70 00        |
| Verden, Pres. ch.                                                          | 10 00        |
| Woodville,                                                                 | 10 00—163 00 |
|                                                                            | 213 36       |
| Legacies.—Marengo, Theron Linsley, by F. Linsley, Ex'r, 50; less ex. 50c.; | 49 50        |
|                                                                            | 262 86       |

## MICHIGAN.

|                                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By J. S. Farrand, Agent.                         |              |
| Detroit, N. D. S. 5; 1st pres. ch. 147,01;       | 152 01       |
| Mt. Clemens, L. S. 6,88; Rev. Mr. Bissell, 3,12; | 10 00        |
| Nankin, Rev. R. Armstrong,                       | 21 00        |
| Northfield, H. B.                                | 5 00         |
| Southfield, Cong. ch.                            | 11 00        |
| White Lake, Pres. ch.                            | 16 00—215 01 |
| Cold Water, Pres. ch.                            | 11 00        |
| Detroit, 1st cong. ch. and so.                   | 40 00        |
| Hillsdale, Pres. ch. B. Hammond,                 | 15 00        |
| Jonesville, S. B. Vrooman,                       | 20 00        |
| Kalamazoo, 1st pres. ch. 230; P. L. H. 1;        | 231 00       |
| London, Rev. H. Hill,                            | 2 00         |
| Raisin, 1st cong. ch. and so.                    | 8 00—327 00  |
|                                                  | 542 01       |

## IOWA.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Denmark, Miss B. M. White,  | 10 00      |
| Grinnell, Cong. ch. and so. | 10 00      |
| Kossuth, 1st pres. ch.      | 7 40       |
| Iowa City, Cong. ch.        | 7 00       |
| Muscatine, do.              | 17 00      |
| Nevin, Ch. and so. m. c.    | 5 00—56 40 |

## WISCONSIN.

|                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Beloit, 1st pres. ch. 28,50; Mrs. J. C. N. 10; | 38 50       |
| Caledonia, 1st pres. ch.                       | 4 00        |
| Kenosha, 1st cong. ch. m. c.                   | 11 60       |
| Milwaukee, Plymouth cong. ch.                  | 125 63      |
| Richland Centre, Cong. ch.                     | 6 00—185 73 |

## MISSOURI.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| St. Louis, Mrs. I. Z. Smith, | 20 00 |
|------------------------------|-------|

## MINNESOTA.

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Cannon Falls, S. S. C. | 1 60 |
|------------------------|------|

## OREGON.

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Oregon City, | 8 75 |
|--------------|------|

## FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Eaton, C. E. Cong. ch. m. c.                                                                                                                                                                               | 34 00  |
| Madura, India, Coll. (of wh. by Rev. G. T. Washburn, 30;) 86,06; Rev. T. S. Burnell, 25; do. marriage fee, 1; Mrs. Burnell, 10; Malur, m. c. 4,06; Pasumalie, Rev. W. Tracy, 10; C. Tracy, 1; J. Tracy, 1; | 138 12 |
| Montreal, C. W., T. M. Bryson, 10; J. Redpath, 10; J. Redpath, 10; unk. 2,50;                                                                                                                              | 32 50  |
| Mosul, Syria, Shemmas Anton, avails of a Syriac book,                                                                                                                                                      | 1 50   |
| Syria, A missionary,                                                                                                                                                                                       | 50 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 256 12 |

## MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

## RECEIVED IN DECEMBER.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| MAINE.—Albany, s. s. 3; Bangor, Hammond st. ch. s. s. 27;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 30 00       |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Concord, Myrtle miss. sch. 9,32; Greenfield, cong. s. s. for sch. in Madura, 2,65; Littleton, Mrs. Milliken, 5; West Northwood, little Grace, a dying gift, 1;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 17 97       |
| VERMONT.—Brattleboro', s. s. 26; Derby, s. s. 6; Enosburg, A. E. S. 1; Georgia, s. s. for Miss Abbott's sch. 5; Hardwick, cong. s. s. 27,02; Pittsfield, Rev. O. H. 1; Poultney, cong. s. s. 1,50; Royalton, Lucy A. Kendall, dec'd, 2; Williston, T. Hough, 1;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 70 52       |
| MASSACHUSETTS.—Cambridgeport, 1st evang. cong. s. s. 25; Grantville, cong. s. s. for a sch. in Madura, 25; Groton, Union ortho. ch. s. s. 7,39; Leicester, cong. s. s. 4,82; Reading, Old South ch. s. s. 15,76;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 77 97       |
| CONNECTICUT.—Bridgeport, Jeannie, 60c., Georgie, 50c.; Colebrook, Miss Rockwell's Bible class, 2; New Haven, Mrs. M. A. H. for Mrs. Bridgman's sch. 5; Stonington, 1st cong. ch. s. s. for sch. in Madura, 6,60; West Hartford, cong. s. s. 8,03;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 22 63       |
| NEW YORK.—Auburn, a boy, 1,01; Com-mack, cong. s. s. 2,50; Lakeville, pres. s. s. 5; Lafayette, cong. s. s. 2,75; Le-Roy, a little giver, 50c.; Poughkeepsie, 1st pres. ch. inf. class, 11,35; Brooklyn, Armstrong juv. miss. so. (of which for Bebek sem. 50; Mrs. Bridgman's sch. Shanghai, 25; Miss Fisk's sch. Oromiah, 25; Miss Agnew's sch. Ceylon, 20; Dr. Winslow's sch. Madras, 25; Mrs. Walker's sch. Gaboon, 15; to cons. Miss E-vira M. K. FERRIS an H. M. 160; Vernon Centre, Pres. ch. s. s. 12; Watertown, a s. s. scholar, 1; a widow's only son, 19c.; | 196 30      |
| PENNSYLVANIA.—Honesdale, s. s. for schs. at Beirut, 25; Philadelphia, North Broad st. ch. s. s. 30; West Philadelphia, Walnut st. ch. inf. sch. 5;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 60 00       |
| OHIO.—Cincinnati, 1st Ger. pres. s. s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 6 00        |
| INDIANA.—Bloomington, 2d pres. s. s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 8 00        |
| ILLINOIS.—Payson, Cong. s. s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 6 45        |
| MICHIGAN.—Corunna, Juv. miss. so. 1,50; Medina, pres. s. s. 6; McClelan, chil. for miss. to Syria, 12,50;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 20 00       |
| WISCONSIN.—Lodi, Pres. s. s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6 75        |
| IOWA.—Kossuth, Infant s. s.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2 60        |
| OREGON.—Oregon City, Sab sch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 30        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 527 49      |
| Donations received in December,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 17,608 12   |
| Legacies,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 11,382 55   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | \$28,990 67 |
| ✂ TOTAL from September 1st, 1861, to December 31st, 1861,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | \$78,203 25 |





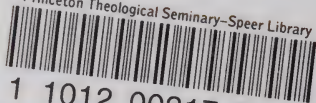
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